THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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HENRY CADWELL,
IMPORTER, Jobber, and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c. Empire Stores State Street, four doors, below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.
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Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 4 Wright's Block, State street, Erie.

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ATTORNEY at Law, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston. Hon. Samuel B. Perkins, 111 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tanfmany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

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SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and seventh streets, Erie.

EDWIN J. KELSO & CO.
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

WALKER & COOK,
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German, Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS. T. M. ARMIN

CARTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office, his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 3, Reed House, Erie.

Select Poetry.

THE SHIP IN PORT.

BY C. S. PERCIVAL.

Safe, once again in port,
O' vessel freighted with our hopes and fears,
Shattered and rent each spar and sail appears—
Too long of storms the sport!

Upon the angry wave,
Far out at sea we saw thee madly tossed,
Fearing each moment we must see thee lost,
Without the power to save.

To view thee safe again,
Our terror-stricken hearts with joy it cheers,
Though still the winds that roused our anxious fears,
Are brooding o'r the main.

Cling to the sheltering shore;
The storm that vexed thee is not wholly past;
Still in the distance, barely 'scaped at last,
The breakers loudly roar.

Trust not the pilot now;
Whose reckless hand again upon the wave
Of wild commotion, sure to be thy grave,
Would steer thy sheltered prow.

Brand the vile mutineer,
Whose viper tongue, amid thy loyal crew,
The fatal strife and discord would renew,
That late has cost thee dear.

Rest thee in peace a while,
Within the haven safe at anchor ride
Till storms are hushed, and angry waves subside,
And skies serenely smile.

Then, with thy sail unfurled,
Thy mast erect, thy proud flag at its head,
Go forth, the fruits of liberty to spread
O'er an expectant world!—*Louisville Journal.*

Choice Miscellany.

THE JEWELED WATCH.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

Among the many officers who, at the close of the Peninsular war, retired on half-pay, was Capt. Dutton of the —— regiment. He had lately married the pretty, portionless daughter of a deceased brother officer; and filled with romantic visions or rural bliss and "love in a cottage," the pair, who were equally unskilled in the practical details of house-keeping, fancied they could live in affluence, and enjoy all the luxuries of life, on the half pay which formed their sole income.

They took up their abode near a pleasant town in the south of England, and for a time got on pretty well; but when at the end of the first year a sweet little boy made his appearance, and at the end of the second an equally sweet little girl, they found that nurse-maids, baby-linen, doctors, and all the etceteras appertaining to the introduction and support of the baby-visitors, formed a serious item in their yearly expenditure.

For a while they struggled on without falling into debt; but at length their giddy feet slipped into that vortex which has engulfed so many, and their affairs began to assume a very gloomy aspect. About this time an adventurer named Smith, with whom Capt. Dutton became casually acquainted, and whose plausible manners and appearance completely imposed on the frank, unsuspecting soldier, proposed to him a plan for insuring, as he represented it, a large and rapid fortune. This was to be effected by embarking considerable capital in the manufacture of some new kind of spirit lamps, which Smith assured the captain would when once known, supercede the use of the candles and oil lamps throughout the kingdom.

To hear him descant on the marvellous virtues and money-making qualities of his lamp, one would be inclined to take him for the lineal descendant of Aladin, and inheritor of that scampish individual's precious heir-loom. Our modern magician, however, candidly confessed that he still wanted the "slave of the lamp," or in other words ready money, to set the invention a going; and he at length succeeded in persuading the unlucky captain to sell out of the army, and invest the price of his commission in this luminous venture. If Captain Dutton had refused to pay the money until he should be able to pronounce correctly the name of the invention, he would have saved his cash, at the expense probably of a semi-dislocation of his jaws; for the lamp rejoiced in an eight-syllabled title, of which each belonged to a different tongue—the first being Greek, the fourth Syriac, and the last taken from the aboriginal language of New Zealand; the intervening sounds believed to be respectively akin to Latin, German, Sanscrit, and Malay. Notwithstanding, however, this *prestige* of a name, the lamp was a decided failure; its light was brilliant enough; but the odor it exhaled in burning was so overpowering, so suggestive of an evil origin, so very abominable, that those adventurous purchasers who tried it once, seldom submitted their olfactory nerves to a second ordeal. The sale and manufacture of the lamp and its accompanying spirit were carried on by Mr. Smith alone in one of the chief commercial cities of England, he having kindly arranged to take all the trouble off his partner's hands, and only requiring him to furnish the necessary funds. For some time the accounts of the business transmitted to Captain Dutton were most flourishing, and he and his gentle wife fondly thought they were about to realize a splendid fortune for their little ones; but at length they began to feel anxious for the arrival of the cent per cent profits which had been promised, but which never came; and Mr. Smith's letters suddenly ceasing, his partner one morning set off to inspect the scene of operations.

Arrived at L——, he repaired to the street where the manufactory was situated, and found it shut up! Mr. Smith had gone off to America, considerably in debt to those who had been foolish enough to trust him; and leaving more rent due on the premises than the remaining stock in trade of the unpronounceable lamp would pay. As to the poor ex-captain, he returned to his family a ruined man.

But strength is often found in the depths of adversity, courage in despair, and both our hero and his wife set resolutely to work to support themselves and their children. Happily they owed no debts. On selling out, Captain Dutton had honorably paid every farthing he owed in the world before entrusting the remainder of his capital to the unprincipled Smith; and now this upright conduct was its own reward.

He wrote a beautiful hand, and while seeking some permanent employment, earned a trifle occasionally by copying manuscripts, and engrossing in an attorney's office. His wife worked diligently with her needle; but the care of a young family, and the necessity of dispensing with a servant, hindered her from adding much to their resources. Notwithstanding their extreme poverty, they managed to preserve a decent appearance, and to prevent their neighbors from knowing the straits to which they were often reduced. Their little cottage was always exquisitely clean and neat; and the children, despite of scanty clothing, and often insufficient food, looked, as they were, the sons and daughters of a gentleman.

It was Mrs. Dutton's pride to preserve the respectable appearance of her husband's wardrobe; and often did she work till midnight at turning his coat and darning his linen, that he might appear as usual among his equals. She often urged him to visit his former acquaintance, who had power to befriend him, and solicit their interest in obtaining some permanent employment, but the soldier who was as brave as a lion when facing the enemy, shrank with the timidity of a girl from exposing himself to the humiliation of a refusal, and could not bear to confess his urgent need. He had too much delicacy to press his claims; he was too proud to be importunate; and so others succeeded where he failed.

It happened that the general under whom he had served, and who had lost sight of him since his retirement from the service, came to spend a few months at the watering place near which the Duttons resided, and hired for a season a handsomely furnished house. Walking one morning on the sands, in a disconsolate mood, our hero saw, with surprise, his former commander approaching; and with a sudden feeling of false shame, he tried to avoid a recognition. But the quick eye of General Vernon was not to be eluded, and intercepting him with an outstretched hand he exclaimed—

"What Dutton! is that, you? It seems an age since we met. Living in this neighborhood, eh!

"Yes, general; I have been living here since I retired from the service."

"And you sold out, I think—to please the mistress I suppose, Dutton? Ah! these ladies have a great deal to answer for. Tell Mrs. Dutton I shall call on her some morning, and read her a lecture for taking you from us."

Poor Dutton's look of confusion, as he pictured the general's visit surprising his wife in the performance of her menial labors, rather surprised the veteran; but its true cause did not occur to him. He had a great regard for Dutton, considering him one of the best and bravest officers under his command, and was sincerely pleased at meeting him again: so after a ten minutes' colloquy, during the progress of which the ex-soldier, like the war horse who pricks up his ears at the sound of the trumpet, became gay and animated, as old associations of the camp and field came back on him, the general shook him heartily by the hand and said,

"You'll dine with me to-morrow, Dutton, and meet a few of your old friends? Come, I'll take no excuse; you must not turn hermit on our hands."

At first Dutton was going to refuse, but on second thought accepted the invitation, not having, indeed, any good reason to offer for declining it. Having taken leave of the general, therefore, he proceeded towards home, and announced their rencontre to his wife. She, poor woman, immediately took out his well saved suit, and occupied herself in repairing, as best she might, the cruel ravages of time; as well as in starching and ironing an already snowy shirt to the highest degree of perfection.

Next day, in due time, he arrived at Gen. Vernon's handsome temporary dwelling, and received a cordial welcome. A dozen guests, civilians as well as soldiers, sat down to a splendid banquet. After dinner, the conversation happened to turn on the recent improvements in arts and manufactures; and comparisons were drawn between the relative talent for invention displayed by artists of different countries. Watch-making happening to be mentioned as one of the arts which had during late years been wonderfully improved, the host desired his valet to fetch a most beautiful little watch, a perfect *chef-d œuvre* of workmanship, which he had lately purchased in Paris; and which was less valuable for its richly jewelled case, than for the exquisite perfection of the mechanism it enshrined. The trinket passed from hand to hand, and was greatly admired by the guests; then the conversation turned on other topics, and many subjects were discussed, until they adjourned to the drawing-room to take coffee.

After sitting there awhile, the general suddenly recollected his watch, and ringing for his valet, desired him to take it from the dining-room table, where it had been left, and restore it to its proper place. In a few moments the servant returned, looking somewhat frightened: he could not find the watch. General Vernon, surprised, went himself to search, but was not more fortunate.

"Perhaps, sir, you or one of the company, may have carried it by mistake into the drawing-room?"

"I think not; but we will try."

Another search, in which all the guests joined, but without avail.

"What I fear," said the general, "is that some one by chance may tread upon and break it."

General Vernon was a widower, and this costly trinket was intended as a present to his only child, a daughter, who had lately married a wealthy baronet.

"We will none of us leave the room until it is found!" exclaimed one of the gentlemen, with ominous emphasis.

"That decision," said a young man, who was engaged that night to a ball, "might quarter us on our host for an indefinite time: I propose a much more speedy and satisfactory expedient, let us all be searched."

The suggestion was received with laughter and acclamations; and the young man, presenting himself as the first victim, was searched by the valet, who, for the once, enacted the part of custom-house officer. The general, who at first opposed this piece of practical pleasantry, ended by laughing at it; and each new inspection of pockets produced fresh bursts of mirth. Captain Dutton alone took no share in what was going on: his hand trembled, his brow darkened, and he stood as much apart as possible. At length his turn came: the other guests had all displayed the contents of their pockets, so with one accord, and amid renewed laughter, they surrounded him, exclaiming that he must be the guilty one, as he was the last. The captain, pale and agitated, muttered some excuses, unheard amid the uproar.

"Now for it, Johnson!" cried one to the valet.

"Johnson, we're watching you!" said another, "produce the culprit!"

The servant advanced; but Dutton crossing his arms on his breast, declared in an agitated voice, that except by violence, no one should lay a hand on him. A very awkward silence ensued, which the general broke by saying:

"Captain Dutton is right, this child's play has lasted long enough. I claim exemption for him and for myself."

Dutton, trembling, unable to speak, thanked his kind host, by a grateful look, and then took an early opportunity of withdrawing. General Vernon did not make the slightest remark on his departure, and the remaining guests, through politeness, imitated his reserve; but the mirth of the evening was gone, every face looked anxious, and the host himself seemed grave and thoughtful.

Captain Dutton spent some time in wandering restlessly on the sands before he returned home. It was late when he entered the cottage, and his wife could not repress an exclamation of affright, when she saw his pale and troubled countenance.

"What has happened?" cried she.

"Nothing," replied her husband, throwing himself on a chair, and laying a small packet on the table.

"You have cost me very dear," he said, addressing it. In vain did his wife try to soothe him, and obtain an explanation. "Not now, Jane," he said, "to-morrow we shall see. To-morrow I will tell you all."

Early next morning he went to General Vernon's house. Although he walked resolutely, his mind was sadly troubled. How could he express himself? In what way would he be received? How could he speak to the general without risking the reception of some word or look which he could never pardon? The very meeting with Johnson was to be dreaded.

He knocked; another servant opened the door, and gave him admission. "*This* man, at all events," he thought, "knows nothing of what has passed." Will the general receive him? Yes, he is ushered into his dressing room. Without daring to raise his eyes the poor man began to speak in a low hurried voice.

"General Vernon, you thought my conduct strange last night, and painful and humiliating as its explanation will be, I feel it due to you and to myself to make it"—

His auditor tried to speak, but Dutton went on without heeding the interruption. "My misery is at its height; that is my only excuse. My wife and four little ones are actually starving!"

"My friend!" cried the general, with emotion. But Dutton proceeded.

"I cannot describe my feelings yesterday while seated at your luxurious table. I thought of my poor Jane, depriving herself of a morsel of bread to give it to her baby; of my pale thin Annie, whose delicate appetite rejects coarse food, which is all we can give her; and in an evil hour transferred two *pates* from my plate to my pocket, thinking they would tempt my little darling to eat. I should have died of shame had these things been produced from my pocket, and your guests and servant made witnesses of my cruel poverty. Now, general, you know all, and but for the fear of being suspected by you, of a crime, my distress should never have been known!"

"A life of unblemished honor," replied his friend, "has placed you above the reach of suspicion; besides, look here." And he showed the missing watch. "It is I," continued he, "who must ask pardon of you all. In a fit of absence I had dropped it into my waistcoat pocket, where in Johnson's presence, I discovered it while undressing."

"If I had only known," murmured poor Dutton.

"Don't regret what has occurred," said the general, pressing his hand kindly, "it has been the means of acquainting me with what you should never have concealed from an old friend, who, please God, will find some means to serve you."

In a few days Captain Dutton received an invitation to dine with the general. All the former guests were assembled, and their host took occasion to apologize for his strange forgetfulness about the watch. Captain Dutton found a paper within the folds of his napkin; it was his nomination to an honorable and lucrative post, which insured competence and comfort to himself and his family."

The Wife's Night Cap.

Mr. ——, who does not live more than a mile from the Post-Office in this city, met some "Northern friends with Southern" principles the other evening, and in extending to them the hospitalities of the "Crescent City," visited so many of our princely saloons and "marble halls," imbibing spiritual consolation as they journeyed, that when he left them at their hotel at the midnight hour, he felt, decidedly felt, that he had a "brick in his hat." Now, he has a wife, an amiable, accomplished and beautiful lady, who loves him devotedly, and finds but one fault with him. That is, his too frequent visits to the palaces where these "bricks" are obtained.

After leaving his friends, Mr. —— paused a moment took his bearings, and having shaped a course, on the principal that continual angles meet, made sail for home. In due course of time he arrived there, and was not very much astonished, but rather frightened to find his worthy lady sitting up for him. She always does. She smiled when he came in. That also she always does.

"How are you, dear E.?" said she, "you staid out so late, that I feared you had been taken sick."

"Hic—ain't sick, wife; b-but don't you th-think I'm—I'm a little t tight?"

"A very little, perhaps, my dear—but that is nothing—you have so many friends, as you say, you must join them in a glass once in a while!"

"Wife, you're too good—th-the truth is, I'm d—d drunk."

"Oh, no, indeed, my dear—I'm sure that even another glass wouldn't hurt you. Now, suppose you take a glass of Scotch ale with me, just as a night-cap dear?"

"You are to kind, my d-dear, by half—I know I'm d-drunk!"

"Oh, no—only a julep to much, love—that's all!"

"Yes—juleps—McMasters make such stiff 'uns!"

"Well, take a glass of ale at any rate—it can't hurt you, dear; I want one before I retire."

The lady hastened to open a bottle, and as she placed two tumblers before her on the sideboard, she put in one a very powerful emetic. Filling the glasses with the foaming ale, she handed one to her husband.

Suspicion came cloudily upon his mind. She never before had been so kind when he was drunk. He looked at the glass—raised it to his lips—then hesitated.

"Dear, w-won't you just taste mine, to make it sweet—sweeter?" said he.

"Certainly, love!" replied the lady, taking a mouthful, which she was careful not to swallow.

Suspicion vanished, and so did the ale, emetic and all, down the throat of the satisfied husband. After spitting out the taste, the lady finished her glass, but seemed in no hurry to retire. She fixed a foot-tub of water before an easy chair, as if she intended to bathe her beautiful little feet. But small as were those feet, there was not water enough in the tub to cover them. The husband began to feel, and wanted to retire."

"Wait only a few minutes, dear," said his loving spouse, "I want to read the news in this afternoon's Delta. I found it in my pocket"

A few minutes more elapsed, and then—and then, oh ye gods and Dan'o the lake, what a time. The husband was placed in the easy chair. He began to understand why the tub was placed there, he soon learned what ailed him. Suffice it to say, that when he arose from that chair the brick had left his hat. It hasn't been there since. He says he'll never drink another julep; he can't bear Scotch ale, but he is death on lemonade! He loves his wife better than ever.

Readers, this is a truthful story. Profit by its moral.—*N. O. Delta.*

Work for Children.

There is no greater defect in educating children than neglecting to accustom them to work. It is an evil that attaches mostly to large towns and cities. The parents do not consider whether the child's work is necessary to the child. Nothing is more certain than that their future independance and comfort much depends on being accustomed to work—accustomed to provide for the thousand constantly recurring wants that nature entails on us. If this were not so, still it preserves them from bad habits—it secures their health—it strengthens both body and mind—it enables them better to bear the confinement of the school room—and it tends more than anything else, to give them just views of life. Growing up in the world without a knowledge of its toils and cares, they view it through a false medium. They cannot appreciate the favors you bestow, as they do not know the toils they cost. Their bodies and minds are enervated, and they are constantly exposed to whatever vicious associations are within their reach. The daughter probably becomes that pitiable helpless object, a novel-reading girl. The son, if he surmounts the consequences of your neglect, does it probably after his plans and stations for life are fixed and when knowledge, so far as one of its important objects is concerned, comes too late. No man or woman is fully educated if not accustomed to manual labor. Whatever accomplishments they possess, whatever their mental training, a deduction must be made for their ignorance of that important chapter in the world's great book.

☞ A chap down East has invented a machine to make pumpkin pies. It is driven by the force of circumstances.

OGONTZ! WHAT—WHO IS OGONTZ?

From the Sandusky Mirror.

The name Ogontz has frequently excited puzzled remark in the towns of Lake Erie. There is a propeller so called, and when the vessel was first reported in Cleveland, the Plaindealer, we believe, was prompted to exclaim, "Phœbus, what a name!" The craft hailed from Sandusky, and here we are familiar with the frequent recurrence of the appellation. A Company of firemen answer to the name of Ogontz, and we notice that Mr. E. Riker has just denominated his new establishment on Wayne street, between Market and Water, the Ogontz Hotel. Of course, the term has an explanation or history, which we propose to give.

About the middle of the last century some Jesuit Missionaries, who were exploring the upper lakes on a voyage of curiosity and duty, came into possession of a bright Indian lad. It is not known whether he was a captive or a wanderer; but, at any rate, his French patrons took him to Quebec, baptised him by the name of Ogontz, and resolved to make a missionary of their little keen-eyed protege. For that purpose he was placed in a mission school, taught the French and English languages, and justified, by his intelligence and docility, the kindness of which he was the subject. He grew to man's estate, and re-visited the North West, no longer the wild orphan boy, but a shrewd, sagacious, cultivated man—as much so as the early advantages of that period and his own intractable blood would allow. He was assigned by some ecclesiastical authority, to a tribe of Ottawa Indians, who dwelt upon the eastern shore of Lake Huron, and became identified with them. It is probable that the monk was soon lost in the hunter, perhaps the warrior, for such was the usual career of those who, like Ogontz, were restored to their native woods, and to the wild license of Indian life, with no other restraint than the fading memory of a few homesick years in a missionary school.

These particulars have reached us so imperfectly that we can give no dates, and few details of these remote events. It is an Indian tradition that the Six Nations of New York had long before exterminated the Eries, a tribe which occupied the South shore of the Lake now bearing their name. Indeed, those wandering bands were the conquerors of Ohio, and the tribes which were found here by the early settlers were mostly immigrants at no remote day previously, from other regions of the country. The Delawares, Tuscarawas, and Senecas were colonies from New York, while the Shawane came from the extreme South, even from Florida. The Wyandotts seem to have been more indigenous, but their villages were far away from Lake Erie, in the county now bearing that name and thence extending to the head of Sandusky Bay. The Lake shore was left derelict, occasionally hunted over by strolling parties from the interior, but on the whole open to such occupancy as the fear of Iroquois irruptions would permit. These restless rovers, after the French and English colonies became powerful, retired more and more within their eastern boundaries—ceased to be aggressive—no longer scourged the borders of the Western Lakes by their ruthless war parties. Consequently the Canadian Indians were tempted Southward, and we find the Ottawas squatting upon the Islands, Peninsula and shores of Lake Erie. About the period of the American Revolution, appear traces and traditions of their settlement in those portions of Ohio and Michigan which extend from Vermilion river, 20 miles east of Sandusky, to the neighborhood of Monroe or Detroit. They were never very numerous, and were held in no very great respect by their haughty neighbors, the Wyandotts. They were not disturbed in their new seats, however, since fishing was their habitual means of subsistence, and they kept closely along the Lake.

Ogontz at length emigrated to Northern Ohio, and we find him as late as 1806 an influential person, from his knowledge of languages and superiority of character and education. He was interpreter of the tribe, but held no official station. It is not known whether the relapsed into heathenism, but he had long surrendered his office. He availed himself of the advantages of his early training, but omitted the mission which it contemplated. The Ottawas held him in reverence as a great medicine, while the chief of the tribe entertained a bitter but secret jealousy of his growing influence. The name of that chief is now forgotten, nor is it known whether his sway extended over the tribe which still remained in Canada, or was confined to the scanty remnant who had wandered away to the Southern shore of Lake Erie. The last was probably the case.

About this time, our information rests more on testimony and less on tradition. Among the earliest settlers of the Fire Lands (it will be remembered that what is now Huron and Erie counties, was granted by Connecticut to the sufferers in the towns destroyed by fire during the British invasion of the State in '79) was a trader named Wolcott, who first landed at the mouth of Huron River, about ten miles east of Sandusky. The date of his arrival was near 1808. He found a predecessor in traffic at the mouth of Huron, a Frenchman named Flemont, usually pronounced Fleming, who had passed his life on the Lake frontier—half-voyager, half trader, and was then dealing out "wet damnation" to the Ottawas, and receiving in exchange the skins which abounded along the Erie archipelago. On the very day that Wolcott landed, there was a harvest dance—some great festival or other—and the woods were sonorous with the shouts of the Indians, as their sports, stimulated by Flemont's whiskey, went forward. In the trader's shanty the head men were gathered, and the chief of the tribe, blind with jealousy and drink, was pushing the forbearance of Ogontz to the utmost. The latter was sober, grave and indispesed to quarrel, but it availed him not. The hatred of his superior was unsmothered by his paroxysm of intoxication, and at length he assaulted Ogontz with blows. The latter, driven to self-defence, slew his assailant, and, without an effort to escape, walked forth among the excited groups of Indians, with the grave bearing and impassive countenance for which his race is so remarkable in an emergency. As night approached, Wolcott remarked to Flemont that no means were taken to imprison or fetter Ogontz, and that he would be likely to flee from the justice of his tribe. "Not he," replied the trader. "He knows well enough that if he shows the least disposition to escape, his doom is sealed. There will be a grand council to-morrow, and Ogontz will appear for trial then, just as surely as the sun rises." And so it proved. He told his tale—it was confirmed by others—he was unanimously acquitted, and, in the next instant proclaimed chief in the place of the dead Indian, with the heartiest acclamations. His wisdom, knowledge and bravery all concurred to suggest the choice of Ogontz.

The next incident has still more the air of romance. The deceased chief had an only son, a mere lad. Ogontz was childless, perhaps he had retained the celibacy enjoined upon the Catholic priesthood, and he generously gave the young orphan the shelter of his own lodge. He magnanimously adopted the boy whom he had rendered fatherless. Wolcott, who afterwards opened a store on the peninsula which separates Lake Erie from Sandusky Bay, is the authority for these statements, and our informant received them from his own lips. Ogontz lived on what is now the site of Sandusky City—within a stone's throw from the Ogontz Hotel—and the name of this locality first known to the dwellers on Lake Erie, was Ogontz Town. At that early day, the peninsula was more settled than the southern border of the bay, and Ogontz was accustomed to procure of or send to Wolcott for goods. His messenger, when he did not go in person, was an old white-headed Indian, who bore a written order from Ogontz—always phrased with commercial accuracy, and a neat specimen of penmanship. On one occasion Wolcott expressed to this Indian his admiration of the chief, and particularly of his generous conduct towards the lad whom he had adopted. The old man shook his head with a grave and sorrowful look quite in contrast with his proud and pleased expression of countenance, while listening to the previous praises of his master.

"No good," he muttered. "Boy kill Ogontz some day."

"What do you mean?" exclaimed Wolcott, with much surprise. "Ogontz has been so kind to him, treated him like a son—why should he be so ungrateful?"

"Ogontz kill his father—boy saw blood—never forget—Ogontz know he kill him," repeated the Indian, as if announcing a fiat of destiny.

The prediction was fulfilled. A few years afterwards the orphan, then grown to early manhood, shot Ogontz on an excursion to the Maumee river. He was not molested for the homicide, so fixed and implacable is the Indian right of revenge, and the drunken Jim Ogontz, who died about 1821, (having assumed the name of the noble Indian who protected him, and whose life he had taken,) must not be confounded with the educated and wise chief who made the name illustrious. Had the Ogontz whose sway extended over a few Ottawas, a poor remnant of fishing and trapping Indians, been placed at the head of a powerful and warlike tribe, he would have ranked in the history of his race with Pontiac or Tecumseh—as it is he is so obscure that our narrative, although confirmed by the best testimony attainable on the subject, may be received incredulously by the reader. We have compiled it for the purpose of explanation, and have preferred to tell the tale as 'twas told to us, rather than make any imaginative or speculative additions to its incidents.

The Young Widow; or only Thirty-three.

A census taker going his round last fall, stopped at an elegant brick dwelling house, the exact locality of which is no business of ours. He was received by a stiff, well dressed lady, who could be well recognized as a widow of some years standing. On learning the mission of her visitor, the lady invited him to take a seat in the hall. Having arranged himself into a working position, he inquired the number of persons in the family of the lady.

"Eight sir," replied the lady, "including myself."

"Very well—your age madam?"

"My age sir," replied the lady with a piercing dignified look, "I conceive it's none of your business what my age might be—you're inquisitive sir."

"The law compels me, madam to take the age of every person in the ward—it's my duty to make the inquiry."

"Well, if the law compels you to ask, I presume it compels me to answer. I am between thirty and forty."

"I presume that means thirty-five?"

"No sir, it means no such thing—I am only thirty-three years of age."

"Very well, madam," putting down the figures, "just as you say. Now for the ages of the children, commencing with the youngest, if you please."

"Josephine, my youngest, is ten years of age."

"Josephine—pretty name—too."

"Minerva was twelve last week."

"Minerva—captivating—twelve."

"Cleopatra Elvira has just turned fifteen."

"Cleopatra Elvira—charming—fifteen."

"Angelina is eighteen sir, just eighteen."

"Angelina—favorite name—eighteen."

"My eldest and only married daughter, sir, Anna Sophia, is a little over twenty-five."

"Twenty-five did you say madam?"

"Yes sir, is there anything remarkable in her being of that age?"

"Well, no, I can't say there is, but is it not remarkable that you should *be her mother when you were only eight years of age.*"

About that time the census taker was observed running out of the house, closely pursued by a broomstick. It was the last time he pressed a lady to give her exact age.

Arrest of Capital Punishment.

The Victim rescued from under the Gallows.—Passing up Orange street the other day, our attention was attracted to a boy who was climbing up a lamp post, endeavoring to pass the end of a rope, which was attached to the neck of a terrier dog, over the horns on which the lamp lighter rests his ladder when lighting the lamp. There were some half dozen ragged urchins around cheering him. An old gentleman present, supposing foul play, asked the little fellow what he was going to do to the dog.

"Hang the —— sucker, he's bin a murderin," said the excited boy.

"Murdering what?" asked the old man,

"Why, Jackey Babcock's pet rat, wat he's cotched ven they tore down the old bildin."

"Oh, don't hang him for that," pleaded the old man, "it is his nature to kill rats; besides he looks like a good dog, if you wish to get rid of him I'll take him along with me."

"Oh! it can't be did, daddy; he's a infernal scoundrel, and the jury brought him in guilty, and he has got his sentence, and you can bet your life I'll hang him.

"Jury! what jury?"

"Why, our jury; them fellers there sitting on that cellar door. They tried him this mornin, and Bob Linkets sentenced him to be hung. That's right, aint it daddy? It was all on the square. I was the lawyer against the dog, and Joe Beecher was for him, but his arguments were knocked all to thunder when I brought the murdered body inter court. It took 'em all down.—They all guv in that I was rite. He aint worth a rusty nail now, but as soon as he's dead he's worth fifty cents, 'cording to law, at the City Hall, and we want the money fur the 4th of July."

The old gent seemed surprised at the logic of the boy, but was about entering another plea for the condemned, when the scene was interrupted by the arrival of the owner of the dog, (a stout Irishman,) who soon dispersed judge, jury, and executioner, and rescued the trembling culprit.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Matrimony Made Easy.

This very interesting event in a woman's life must be very trying to the nerves of some of our delic

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

A large *meeting favorable* to the speedy construction of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, was held at Warren on Wednesday last. Among the resolutions passed was one appointing a committee to memorialize the legislature at its next session to grant permission to the commissioners of Warren County to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars of stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of said road, whenever said Company may give satisfactory assurance of the accomplishment of the work in reasonable time—to be paid by bonds of the county, the payment of interest on which, and redemption whereof, when due, shall be duly provided for. This is the right spirit, and the right way to go to work. County subscriptions in Ohio have made a good share of her railroads, and no state has more, according to its age, of these kinds of improvements than Ohio. We hope to see this move followed up by other counties along the line.

☞ We are requested to state that an adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the Sunbury and Erie Rail pad Company will be held on Wednesday the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at room No. 2, on second floor, Reading Railroad building, No. 73, South 4th st., in the City of Philadelphia. Landed proprietors, contractors, and others interested in the construction of this road, intended to unite Lake Erie with the City of Philadelphia, and develope the resources of our North Western tier of counties, are invited to be present.

"The Glorious Fourth."

Although we had no regular old fashioned celebration in Erie on the 4th, there was undoubtedly as much powder burned as though such had been the fact. It was, however, mostly confined to the juvenile "freemen," and right patriotically they enjoyed it.

The two German military companies, and the various German societies, together with our adopted citizens of that nation generally, had a celebration "all by themselves." At ten o'clock they formed in procession, headed by their excellent brass Band, and marched to a bower erected in the rear of the United States Hotel, fronting on the Bay, where they were addressed by C. Benzon, Esq., Editor of "Our World." German to us is all Hebrew, but we are told by those who understand the language, that it was a most creditable effort, eloquent and patriotic.

Our fire Companies—or rather two of them—were out in new uniform, and made a fine display. After marching through the principal streets, they, in company with a large number of citizens, adjourned to the Park, where a prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. Lyon, the Declaration read by C. W. Kelso, Esq., and an address delivered in his usual happy style by Judge Thompson. At 3 o'clock Eagle Fire Co. No. 2, and a number of invited guests, set down to a dinner prepared for them at the Reed House. In the evening the Fire Department got up a torch light procession, accompanied by a fine display of Fire Works from the Park. Take it all in all, the "glorious fourth" in Erie wasn't a bad day.

American Art-Union.

We have received from Mr. ISAAC MOORHEAD, Hon. Secretary, the large line engraving, presented to the subscribers to the American Art-Union for 1850, of "Anne Page, Slender and Shallow," from the original by Leslie, painting lately in the possession of Philip Hone, Esq., deceased. It is a fine work of art, deserving all the commendation that has been bestowed upon it. The pouting pertness of "sweet Anne Page," the sheep faced stupidity of Slender and the officiousness of Master Shallow are all well rendered. Were this the only return to subscribers, for their investment, it would well repay them, but there is besides, a portfolio of fine steel engravings, of a smaller size, consisting of the "Arcadia," by Cole, "The image breaker," by Lentze, "Dover Plains," by Durand, "The New Scholar," by Edmonds, and "The Card Players," by Woodville. These are all excellent and cover a wide range of subjects. We doubt whether any similar institution has ever distributed so fine a collection of works of Art in any one year. The subscribers for 1851 are to receive a large engraving, from Woodville's "Mexican News," and a similar portfolio, of fine engravings from the following original paintings; "Marion crossing the Pedee," by Ramsey, "Mount Washington from the valley of Conway," by Kensett, "American Harvesting Scenery," by Cropsey, "Old 76 and Young 48," by Woodville, and "Bargaining for a Horse," by Mount. Besides these, each subscriber will receive a copy of the Art Union Bulletin, a monthly publication on art and artists, and will be entitled to a share in the distributed paintings, medals, sculptures in marble, drawings in water colors, &c. The subscription to the Art-Union is $5.

☞ We learn that they were to commence laying the rail on the first thirty miles of the road from Cleveland to this place, on Monday last. This looks as though we should have a Western road about as soon as an Eastern. By the by, what has become of *that railroad iron*, and when is it to be laid?

Catawissa Railroad.

We see by the "Legion" that quite a large meeting was held in Tamaqua, on the 26th. Dr. W. W. McGuigan presided. He stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the best course to be adopted to aid and secure the construction of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad, and the necessity of *impressing upon the minds* of the people of the Keystone State, the incalculable advantages to be derived by the completion of the main avenue connecting Lake Erie with the city of Philadelphia.

Several spirited speeches were made and the following resolutions, among others, adopted:

Resolved, That we look forward with anxiety to meetings being held in Philadelphia, Reading, Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie as points more immediately interested, to bring before the people the true prospects that await them as a reward for the *long delayed, but still* timely enterprise for forming a main avenue from Philadelphia to her own port of Erie and through her own territory.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Tamaqua, do hereby pledge ourselves collectively and individually to use every effort in our power, to aid in the completion of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad.

☞ Those in want of fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., will find a first rate stock at "Moore's Grocery," a few doors below our office. By the by, he has on hand a very superior article of Table Claret, which we know, from experimental knowledge, and otherwise, is not bad to take. Call and examine.

☞ We call attention to the card of our friend, John Linden, in its appropriate column. Besides furnishing through tickets to New-York and Pittsburgh, he is agent for the Toledo line of Boats, and is withall one of the most pleasant and accommodating agents we know of. We can assure the public that the most implicit reliance can be placed upon his statements in regard to routes, boats, &c., or any information desired by travelers.

Where Stand the Two Parties!

The present unexampled prosperity of the country, in all its relations, commercial, agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing, is a withering and scathing rebuke to the factional attempt of the whigs at Lancaster to lug the Tariff question into the approaching Gubernatorial Canvass. That question, heretofore fraught with so much importance in politics, is now dead and buried, and its resurrection at this time, and the attempt to infuse into its rotten carcass vitality and life, is about as sensible as the belief of the Mormons on Beaver Island in the inspired character of King Strang. Look where you will, the country is prosperous, and gives the lie to the predictions of whiggery when the odious bill of '42—a measure they even now dare not advocate the restoration of—gave place to the present revenue measures. Railroads, plank-roads, and other works of public improvements, are everywhere being prosecuted, indicating an unexampled *plethora of money*, and a prosperity throughout the country unexampled in our history. One projected improvement is no sooner finished than another and another is broached, and the money and materials forthcoming to complete them. Steam communications with all parts of the world—Europe, South-America, and our possessions on the Pacific, and soon with China—are multiplying every day. And yet we are told by these political wiseacres that the people are on the brink of ruin for the want of adequate protection in the shape of higher duties. They forget that they have sung this song—made the country vocal with false prophecies, for the last six years. And yet the perverse country refuses to be ruined—the obstinate people continue to prosper! Pass this bill, exclaimed Abbot Lawrence in '46, and in six months every bank in the country will suspend payment, and your factories and forges will close their doors. What a false prophet! Instead of banks suspending, new institutions of this character are multiplying *ad infinitum*, and the only difficulty experienced is to confine them to safe business transactions. But what has the tariff question to do with the election this fall? There are no members of Congress to elect. The Legislature to be elected has no Senator to elect. The Governor and Canal Commissioner have no influence one way or the other. Then why is this dead and buried question brought forth from its sepulchre and its grave clothes torn off by the Whig Convention at Lancaster? We certainly cannot answer. To us it appears strange—a political move without an object—a stroke of policy of doubtful utility. Gov. Johnston cannot expect that even he, as good at riding hobbies as he prides himself to be, can ride this dead horse again into the Gubernatorial Chair. No, the question to be decided this fall is of vast more importance than Tariffs or Banks, or any of the other questions which have heretofore divided parties. It is nothing more to less than the continued or non-continued agitation of the slavery question. The Democracy stand where they have always stood—upon the broad platform of the Constitution and its compromises. Those compromises must be carried out at all hazards. The Democracy say they shall be. Gov. Johnston and his whig *friends declare that the festering sore of slavery agitation* shall be kept open—that it shall be an element in the approaching Presidential canvass, and hence they assert that, while they will treat the compromise measures of the last Congress as the law of the land, they will seek the first opportunity to abolish or amend them.

The Sandwich Islands.

It is asserted, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, that an agent of the Sandwich Islands is now at Washington, with two *propositions for our government*—one that the Islands should be taken under our protection, the other that they should be annexed to the United States. It is said that, in case the project of annexation should be entertained by our government, the King of the Islands is prepared to resign, so that a republican constitution, in unison with the principles of this confederation, may be adopted in the Islands. We agree with the New-York Tribune in recommending annexation, instead of a protectorate. The Sandwich Islands would be invaluable to our commerce; would give us the command of the Pacific ocean; and would prevent, what otherwise would be inevitable, the ascendancy of Britain or France in that direction. The sympathies of the Islanders all point in this direction. Moreover, the *missionaries* have, to a great extent, civilized the inhabitants, so that self-government would not be so difficult a problem to these Islanders as might be supposed. Once before we alluded to the possibility of this annexation. The scheme has developed itself, however, more rapidly than was expected, and our government is called on, without delay, to decide the question. A general expression of opinion, in such a case, by the public press, would be of material service, we should think.

Politics in California.

The recent arrival from the "land of gold" brings us the programme of the political campaign in that State. The whigs, stimulated by a few partial successes in their municipal elections, and relying confidently upon the power and patronage of the General Government, are sanguine of carrying the State. They will make a desperate effort, knowing well that upon this election depends, in a measure, the future political complexion of the State. They have nominated a full ticket, headed by Pierson B. Reading for Governor. But the Democrats are preparing to meet them with equal vigor. They have, also, made their nominations; and Col. JOHN BIGLER, a *true Democrat from the old Keystone*, and a brother of Col. Wm. Bigler, whose name floats from the head of every Democratic paper in the State for the same station, is their candidate. While we look confidently to the election of our own Bigler, we cannot doubt that the State Daniel Webster said was not worth a dollar will prove equally loyal to the principles of that party which, in all contests for the extension of territory, has stood up manfully on the side of progress. To the Democracy California owes her existence as a State of the Union. Had the whigs succeeded in their designs during the administration of Mr. Polk, that land that now teems with all the elements of civilization—that is pouring her millions monthly into the money markets of the Atlantic States—would now be a Mexican province, and inhabited only by roving tribes of Indians. It cannot be that a State which owes so much to Democratic policy will be recreant to Democratic principles, or turn her back upon Democratic candidates.

A Chapter of Accidents.

We regret to learn that a young man named Raymond Stewart, while firing a salute with a small cannon, at Wattsburg, on the 4th, had both his hands horribly mangled by a premature discharge of the piece. He will probably loose both hands.

On the same day, a man named Phillips, in the same locality, while priming his rifle, accidently discharged it, the ball taking effect upon his wife, who was entering the door behind him. The ball struck her in the head, but it is thought will not prove mortal.

On the 3d, in the same vicinity, a Mr. Darius Drake, while out hunting, shot himself through the body by the accidental discharge of his gun, and died in a short time.

☞ There has been for some time before the court at Richmond, Va., what was known as the Regland will case, and the verdict of the jury, just made, offers a singular commentary upon the repeated declaration of Northern fanatics, that the colored man cannot meet with justice in the South. The Richmond Despatch says:

"That will liberated eighty or ninety negroes in the midst of one of the largest slave-holding communities in the world, and devoted to their use the entire property of the testator. It was contested with all the energy which could be brought to bear upon it. The trial was conducted with the utmost circumspection; witnesses were examined and cross-examined; the whole testimony was reduced to writing, so that the jury could read it all for themselves, (as we learn that they did a great portion of it;) and then the case was argued with all the ability that able and ingenious council were capable of exercising.—After all, fully understanding the merits of the case, a jury composed almost entirely of slave-holders—every man of them having strong sympathies, at least, with slave-holders—decided in favor of the will."

☞ The "*Fredonia Advertiser*" is the title of a very good looking "Silver Gray" Whig paper, just started at Fredonia; Tyler & Shepard, publishers. It is said to be edited by our old Editorial friend, L. L. PRATT, Esq., formerly connected with the *Censor*. We wish the enterprise more success than most "Silver Gray" papers experience.

The Effect of Agitation.

We understand Gov. Jonston, in his speech at Lancaster, to strenuously contend for continued agitation of the slavery question. He says most of the measures of the last session are "settled"—"are irrepealable," but that the "fugitive slave law *alone* is within reach of amendment," and thence goes on to argue that duty as well as expediency require the whigs to advocate "changes which will make the law more consonant with the wishes of the people." Is *Gov. Johnston so sure* that all the questions of the Compromise are "settled," but this one he wishes amended? The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia is a measure which, if the other is not "settled," but "repealable," is equally a subject which can be agitated; and will be agitated if the other is, we doubt not. That measure was conceded by the South to the North, because the North was so *magnanimous* as to pass a law carrying out one of the provisions of the Constitution. Now, will the South quietly submit to the North's recanting, and still adhere to her part of the bargain? If we were a Southern man, when the North talked about repealing or amending the fugitive slave law, we would be as clamorous for the repeal or amendment of the act *abolishing the slave trade in the District*. When the North moved the one we would amend with the other. When the North agitated, we would agitate; and such, undoubtedly, will be the course of the South. Gov. Johnston may spin out fine sentences from now till October about "restrictions of thought and speech," may resort to all the other clap-trap theories and arguments the "higer-law" politicians of modern times are wont to interlard their harrangues to the mob, but the effect of continued agitation of this subject will always be the same. In speaking of the effect of such agitation, the Washington *Union* says, "fifteen or twenty years ago the subject of slavery was fully discussed in the southern States. Even emancipation, and plans for accomplishing that object were gravely and calmly discussed by the largest Slaveholders of the South. But since then all is changed. A faction arose in the North which was urged on by dishonest zeal and pre-ended philanthropy. The insolent intermeddling, and factious hypocrisy of these new zealots disgusted and excited the resentments of the southern people. The gradual development of the scheme to make slavery an element in northern elections, the unceasing agitation of the subject in the halls of *Congress*, and *the circulation of libellous prints* and incendiary publications, produced such a feeling in the public mind at the South, that all ideas of emancipation were abandoned, and its advocates became objects of distrust and suspicion. Emancipation by individuals almost entirely ceased, and, when practised, was regarded as evidence of an unsound mind, or of a heart not sufficiently alive to the insults which had been inflicted, and the dangers which were threatened, by the reckless hypocrisy of abolition fanaticism.

"In this behalf causes did but produce their natural effects. The men of the South—even those who were gravely considering the inscrutable problem of emancipation—were at once filled with natural and commendable resentment. They might have been willing to incur heavy sacrifices to rid themselves of the legacy which English cupidity had forced upon them; they might, possibly, have invited aid and co-operation to accomplish that end: but when the attempt was made to wrest from the control of their own institutions—when abolitionism, stimulated by the blackest motives and the basest passions, preached up a crusade against them, denounced them as infamous slave-breeders, and fomented servile war—a change came over the whole South. The privileges previously allowed the slaves were abridged, and more stringent laws were enacted; the federal government was called upon to prevent the transmission of incendiary publications through the public mails; journals advocating abolition were nowhere tolerated in the South; the discussion of abolitionism was nowhere permitted by the public sentiment; and those northern newspapers which conveyed the sentiments and proceedings of abolitionists were committed unread to the flames, as if they were freighted with a physical as well as a moral pestilence."

Such has been the effect of Gov Johnston's fine drawn cant about "liberty of thought and of speech;" and such, and even more deplorable, will be the effect if the people do not in October rebuke him for the position he has taken to keep open the sores so long festering between the North and the South.

Erie and Little Valley Railroad.

Yesterday a Convention was to have been held at Randolph, N. Y., for the purpose of taking measures to form a company to construct this road. Erie was represented there by Messrs. Cadwell, Courtright, Camp, Kelley and Whallon. The road in question is one of the most importance to Erie of any yet projected—if we except the Sunbury—and we are in hopes it will not be abandoned, even, should the railroad interests between this and Buffalo give up voluntarily, or by legislative enactment, the insane and foolish project of laying down the Ohio guage to the Pennsylvania State line. There can be no doubt that the stock of the road will be the best in the country, connecting as it will the New York and Erie road with the railroad system of Ohio, which debouches the trade and travel of the west at this place by means of a railroad now building from Cleveland. The country through which the line has been surveyed is rich in agriculture and manufactures, and extremely favorable for constructing railroads. But upon this point we will let others speak. The following from the report of a committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Jamestown, is conclusive as to the advantages of this road:

"Erie is the best harbor on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and 90 miles above Buffalo, and therefore a more favorable point than Dunkirk for the New York and Erie road to compete for the western business, tending towards Buffalo. Dunkirk is so near the latter place as to render it unfit for a competing point. This consideration alone ought to settle the question that the stock would be profitable. Again, that part of the road from the mouth of Little Valley to Randolph has already been nearly graded by the New York and Erie Company, and from Randolph to near the state line is a continuous valley, uncommonly favorable for a railroad. It will, therefore, be a cheap road to construct. But there is another important fact bearing upon the question. It seems to be certain that the Sunbury and Erie road will be constructed. It is the only favorable route by which Philadelphia can reach the western lakes. A direct communication with the west is of the same importance to Philadelphia as it is to Boston or New-York. Again, Philadelphia can reach Erie by this route at about 70 miles less distance than it is possible for New York to, by any known feasible route. Besides she will have to construct but 240 miles of road, even if she completes the entire road to the lake, whereas the New York and Erie road is 450 miles long. Can there be a doubt then that Philadelphia will complete this road, and try to gain her share of the great and growing business of the west?

The distance from the point where the survey of this route strikes the Allegheny above Warren, Pa., to Erie, is 68 1-2 miles, whereas it is ascertained by a careful investigation, that by starting from that point and coming up the Conewango Valley and connecting with our proposed route and passing on the same, the distance to Erie will be increased not to exceed two miles, and may even be lessened. It has been ascertained by actual survey, that the grade at no point on our proposed route, from the mouth of Little Valley to Erie, exceeds 35 to 37 feet to the mile, while on several miles of the surveyed route of the Sunbury and Erie, just before reaching Erie, the grades are of 52 feet., and the road also containing several curvatures. It seems clear then, that a connexion of the latter road with our proposed one would be desired. By it the Sunbury and Erie Company could save the building of fifty miles of road, which is more than one-fifth of the entire distance from Sunbury to Erie. There is then every rational probability, that should our proposed road be completed, it would be the principal railroad highway between the west and both New York and Philadelphia. Has any interior road of a like distance ever been proposed with better prospects of doing a profitable busines than this very route?".

☞ The State Lunatic Hospital, near Harrisburg, is completed, and has been delivered to the Commissioners. The building is 500 feet in length, three stories high, with cut stone window and door sills and coping, slate roof and copper guttering, beautiful cut stone steps and airy portico, surmounted by a dome of great span and surpassing beauty. The whole interior arrangement is in the most complete order. The cost is a little less than $100,000.

☞ CHANGE OF MASTERS.—Capt. MILLER, formerly of the steamer Diamond, has taken command of the steamer Niagara, and Capt. GOLDSMITH, formerly of the propeller Buffalo, has been placed in command of the Diamond.

SIFTINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES

WITH EDITORIAL DASHES BY A FREE PEN.

☞ It will be an easy matter after this to know who are gentlemen and who are not. Gentlemen will pay the postage on *the letters* they send, and *vice versa*.

☞ A Boston religious paper thinks that people eat so heavy a dinner on Sundays that they cannot carry it to church. It thus accounts for numerous absences.

☞ A tailor in New York has just invented a new fashioned coat—it has neither seam or opening. To get into it, you have to crawl out of your trousers.

☞ Harper's Magazine for July has been received at Spafford's, State Street. It is an excellent No. containing "Our National Anniversary," with 18 illustrations.

☞ A law has been passed in Kentucky, which gives to widows having children of the proper age to attend the public schools, *the right to vote in the election of School Trustees &c.* A just and equitable provision.

☞ The whigs in Ohio have nominated a *Mr. Earl Bill*, of Erie county, for Secretary of State. We expect the Democrats will move to lay that *bill* on the table in October.

☞ Was'nt last Wednesday one of the warm days, though; and did'nt the Ice Cream have to suffer some at Harris' and Frenches. By the by, we have tried both of these places, and for the life of us can't decide which furnishes the best "fixins."

☞ The "fastest" man in the world is a Frenchman in a passion. One was heard the other day holding forth in this wise: "By gar, you call my wife a woman tree time once more, and I will call de watch house, and blow your brain like a candle out, by dam."

☞ Gen. Scott was nominated at the Lancaster Convention, because he was the Hero of Mexico, and John Strohm because he voted against furnishing that hero with supplies to win his battles. There is consistency for you!

☞ *Political Compliment.*—They are not over delicate in the West in their nicknames of candidates for office, but the editor of the Princeton (Ky.) Republican is too refined to call the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State "Greasy Bob," so he calls him, "Oleaginous Robert."

☞ Two or three young ladies in Easthampton, Mass., who appeared in Bloomer costume, last week, were immediately waited upon by the Rev. Mr. Stone, and informed that if they persisted in wearing those dresses they could not be connected with his church. It is evident this Rev. gentleman's name is no indication of his sense.

☞ The colored people of Indiana have called a State Convention, to be held in Indianapolis on the 1st of August, to take into consideration some scheme of general emigration to Liberia, or some other country. An excellent move, and much more practical than the plans of their *dear* friends, the Abolitionists.

☞ Swedenburg says that "though the virgins he saw in heaven were beautiful, the *wives* were incomparably more beautiful, and went on increasing in beauty evermore." This is certainly an encouragement for the girls to get married. What girl would *remain single* in this world, at the expense of her beauty in the next?

☞ The man that's too poor to take a newspaper will be in at the Circus to-day. If he should get a little "tight" before he goes home, and get his eyes blackened in a drunken brawl, it will only cost him five or ten dollars; and what is that little sum to a man too poor to take a paper.

☞ An exchange says the ignorance of young ladies brought up to thumb pianos, read love-sick novels, and entertain young gentlemen with moustaches, is astonishing. The other day one of this class threw the milk intended for tea out of the window, because it had a yellow scum on the top.

☞ The ladies who wear the short skirt are not ridiculed half so much as was the man who first ventured out with an umbrella over his head. And, by the way, there is a similarity in the two things—one is security from the water above, and the other from the waters below.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial complains that the city is almost in a state of downright anarchy. That Journal says, "Rowdies, blackguards, thieves, and burglars, seem to have full swing, while the God-fearing man stands in the background, and wonders why somebody don't attend to these matters."

☞ Among the toasts at the celebration in Painsville, on the 4th, was the following:

Gen Sam. Houston: The Hero of San Jacinto, the Founder of a Republic, the conquerer and capturer of the great Mexican Chief; the guide of the lone Star into our glorious constellation. Brilliant has been thy carreer, but soon higher on the roll of fame inscribed thy name shall be.

☞ JusSo.—The Rochester *Times* says it could never understand the reason why the man who sells a yard of cloth, or a hoe, or an axe, or a pair of shoes, is regarded by community as a better or a more respectable man than he who made it—nor he who sells a barrel of flour, or ships it off for another country, than he who raised the wheat from which it was manufactured. Will some one enlighten us on this subject?

☞ The Harisburg American says, in endeavoring to depreciate General SETH CLOVER, that he is only "*a common man!*" Very well—that wont set him back a *single peg—the Democrats prefer "common men"* like themselves—they are willing to leave the whigs all the "godlike" fellows, and can beat them badly at that.

☞ Some over-zealous people in Schuylkill county have determined "not to vote for any man for office, no matter what his qualifications or character may be, unless he is a temperance man." Such a mixing of politics with a particular system of ethics never could be entertained except by the most watery intellects. A drunken man would *hardly* be guilty of the *folly*.

☞ Here is the toughest yarn of the season. A New York paper relates that an engine on one of the Northern Railroad trains, a few days since, going at full speed, struck a man upon the track, knocked him between the rails and the whole train passed over him. It broke no bones, but the man said, when he got up, it gave him a tremendous jar, and he was afraid he should have the head ache.

☞ Here is a case of "misplaced affection" which should serve as a warning to all other young men. At Newport, Florida, a marriage took place on the 20th ult. between Mr. G. aged 83 years, and Mrs. C. not more than half that age. It is, however, to be observed that it is the seventh time she has gone through the interesting ceremony. Three days after the happy event, Mr. G. cautioned all persons from crediting his wife on his account, as she refused to go and live with him.

☞ Why is a bad plank side walk like certain terms in music? Because if you don't C sharp you'll B flat. —*Ex Paper.*

The above reminds us that if our city Fathers could "C sharp," they would have discovered ere this that the walk across the Diamond, on the West side of State street, is in a condition well calculated to further the interests of the medical profession and the Dry Goods trade. A country friend suggests that if the plank were cut-in-two and laid *crosswise*, like a plank road, there would be less danger of stabing ones toes against the ends that now stick up like sawyers in the Mississippi.

☞ The Buffalo *Courier* says that the corner stone of the enlargement of the Capitol, at Washington, was laid on the 4th inst. by President Fillmore, with *masonic* ceremonies. The latter must have recalled to His Excellency some agreeable reminiscences of the Morgan excitement, at which time he was one of the prominent Anti-Masons of *Western New York*. Time, however, is the great soother of agitation of every sort, and we dare say that Anti-Masonry is as seldom thought of now-a-days by the President at Washington, as it is by the thousands of those who twenty years ago looked upon a royal arch mason—

"With as favorable eyes
As Gabriel on the devil in Paradise."

Flax vs. Cotton.

The recent improvement in the preparation of flax, says an exchange, promises to bring it into extensive use. Though, perhaps, it will never supplant cotton, it will certainly come into service in many cases where cotton is now employed exclusively; for in cheapness it will rival, if not surpass cotton. A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has already been appointed to procure information concerning the culture of flax and the probability of its substitution for cotton in the manufacture of cheap fabrics; and they have reported that there is no doubt the plant can be raised abundantly in every State in the Union under proper tillage, without exhausting the soil; and that it is but reasonable to conclude, from recent developements, that flax may soon be adopted to a considerable extent as a substitute for cotton in the manufacture of the class of fabrics referred to. Meantime, our enterprising farmers are going largely into the flax culture. Not less than 46,000 acres of land in the State of New York were sown with flax in 1849; and since then, the number has largely increased. What influence, if any, this will have on cotton culture at the South, and remotely on the method of farming there, time only can develope.

Public Meeting.

Communicated for the Crawford Democrat.

A meeting of all persons interested in navigating Branch Creek, will be held at Alexander Hoig's in Cambridge, on Saturday 5th July next, to take measures to insure a free navigation by Schute, or otherwise, past Bemus' Dam. By order of the Lumbermen.

In pursuance of the above call, a large meeting assembled at Cambridge, Crawford county, on the 5th inst. Mr. JOHN BOLE, of Venango, was called to the Chair; Messrs. A. B. Ross, and S. R. Jackson, of Cambridge, and Isaac Kelley and John Jarvis, of Rockdale, were appointed Vice Presidents and Josiah Saeger and J. L. Perkin, of Venango, and Wm. G. Culbertson, of Meadville, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was then, on motion, stated by Wm. P. Shattuck, Esq., who concluded by moving for a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee: Wm. P. Shattuck, John Kleckner, Wm. Campbell, Hon. John Dick, Wm. Thorp, Edw. Saeger, John McFarland, Robert Anderson, Philip Kleckner, Maj. S. S. Adram, J. F. Clark, H. B. Brooks, Alex. Hoig, and George Shearer.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Williamson, Merriman, and Barron, who ably advocated the rights of our citizens and urged the immediate compliance on the part of the Erie Canal Directors, with the requirements of the law in regard to Bemus' dam.

Whereas, The Erie Canal Company have failed to put under contract a Lock or Schute at Bemus' dam, according to the act of Assembly; and, whereas, the citizens of Crawford county have suffered much loss and inconvenience from the want of such Lock, or Schute, they are, therefore, *Resolved*, to adopt such measures as are necessary to secure to them their rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly, if we must." Therefore, be it

Resolved, That if the Erie Canal Company do not, on, or before the 1st August next, commence and prosecut to completion, according to law, the Schute or Lock at Bemus' dam, this meeting pledge themselves to the public to commence prosecution against the company for the failure in complying with the law in relation thereto, or adopt such other measures as may be deemed necessary and effective under the circumstances.

Resolved, That Gen. John Dick, John McFarland, William Thorp, D. M. Bole, A. Hoig, Edward Saeger, and John Kleckner, be a committee to forward the proceedings of this meeting to, and correspond with, the Erie Canal Company, on the subject, and also, are fully empowered to call meetings in reference thereto, and do whatever else they may deem expedient in forwarding our views on this, to us, very important subject.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the Crawford and Erie newspapers, and that this meeting adjourn until further notice by the committee.

SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS.

THE RESULT OF KINDNESS.—The Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal says, that when the superintendent of the Asylum for the Poor in that county first took charge of it, he found one insane man who had been loaded with chains for years. Believing that this cruelty kept the man insane, he took the responsibility of taking them off, and gradually restoring him to liberty. The man at first raved, expecting fresh torture; then he doubted, and finally realized that he was free. He was overpowered with delight, exclaiming constantly as he looked upon the outer world of sunshine—"O, how beautiful!" Then gratitude to his liberator prevailed. At length he voluntarily went to work in the garden, though he had nearly lost all his power of locomotion, and he became entirely recovered. He is now on a farm.

A CATAMOUNT CHOKED TO DEATH BY A MAN.—Quite a thrilling incident occured a few weeks ago, some five miles above here, on the Mississippi side of the river. Two men, M—— and A——, occupied a cabin in close proximity to which they were engaged in reparing levees, ditching, &c.,—*Early one morning*, as M. emerged from the cabin door, to his surprise he discovered a very large catamount crouched in one corner of it. It immediately sprang upon him, biting his leg and otherwise scratching him. He alarmed A., but ere he could come to his assistance, he had disengaged himself, and ran into the cabin, the animal following him as far as the door. By this time A. had the gun prepared, and aimed at him as he caught his eye. The gun snapped three times in consequence of dampness. In the mean time M. seized a spade to attack him, but A. caused him to desist as he wished to shoot him. Becoming satisfied as to the inutility of the gun, he turned to lay it on the bed; the moment he withdrew his gaze from the catamount, it leaped a distance of ten or twelve feet upon his left shoulder, and bit and scratched it considerably. Perceiving the danger of his friend, M. wished to kill the catamount with his spade, but was persuaded by A. to desist. After a short struggle A. succeeded in grasping the anamal's throat in his right hand, which caused it to relax its hold. He then threw it upon the bed and actually *choked it to death*. We are glad to learn that the wounds of the two individuals engaged in this affair have not proved dangerous, and from which they will recover in a few days.—*Lake Providence (La.) Rep.*

DISTRESSING SCENE.—At St. Louis, recently, a child of an Irishman died on one of the newly arrived steamers. The father sent another of his children, a little boy, into the city for a coffin. The boy being sometime gone, the man threw the dead body of the girl over his shoulder, and walked up to meet the boy or bury the body somewhere himself. He met the boy with the coffin, and laid the corpse over the head of a barrel, while he arranged some preliminaries, and then calmly laid her in, and closed the rude box up. A carman came by, to whom he gave a quarter to take his burthen from him to Potters field.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—We heard of a conversation which took place a few evenings since, between one of Elmira's fair daughters and a young merchant of the place, which runs thus:—The merchant was speaking of the excellent qualities of a young female friend of his, and closed his remarks by observing that "she was a noble, generous hearted lady, and one that was right here," accompanying the last word with a gesture which bordered near the heart. Her reply was, "*Judge! that is half cotton!*"—*Elmira Dem.*

THE MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Lawrence Riley, who murdered his wife and mother-in-law at Williamsburg, last Saturday, on being removed from the prison at Williamsburg, for the purpose of conveying him to Brooklin, remarked: "There is no use to handcuff me; I do not wish to leave you. I am revenged, and I only wish to die. There will be no necessity to try me by a jury. it will only be putting the state to expense. I have committed the murder, and I want to die as soon as possible."

GOOD FOR HIM.—The editor of the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* has received the present of a couple of eggs, one weighing a quarter of a pound, the other just one third of an ounce. Of the latter he says: "We intend to raise a rooster from it to present to our Federal friends. He may be small at first, but will have time enough to grow to a "fifteen pounder" before they will need his services to proclaim a federal victory in this State."

THE TRIBUNE AND THE BLACKS.—The Dry Goods Reporter of last week, thus comments upon the Abolition propensities of the Tribune:

A few days since a gentleman living in Jamaica, Long Island, addressed a note to the Tribune office which was one of the most direct and practical on the subject of slavery that we have for a long time read. It gave an account of the condition of about three hundred free blacks in that village and vicinity, the descendants of the Dutch slaves, once owned by the Jamaica farmers and villagers.

The writer represents them as a shiftless, worthless, idle race, and a perfect nuisance where they live. He asks the Tribune whether they were better off than their fathers were, when they were taken care of, fed, clothed, and only moderately worked by them.

The Tribune, fairly cornered by a "fixed fact," replies in a round about way, as to the inapplicability of this particular case to the mooted point, and admits the necessity of educating and preparing the Negro race for freedom before they can enjoy it.

Very well. If this be so then we call on the Tribune to set the example at once. Let us have no more agitation in that quarter before the work of education and preparation is commenced. No time is to be lost. The middle aged negroes of New-York are fast getting to be old men, and their young children are getting to be men, without the least preparation for the exalted stations to which they might aspire and perspire.

The editors of the Tribune can now show their sincerity at once. Let them forsake Nassau street, abandon their newspaper, divide its profits among the socialists, and repair at once to Jamaica, Long Island. There they will find three hundred "human creatures" free and independent, who are a perfect infliction upon the community. Let them establish a colony or a school, erect a rostrum, and lecture on the divine right of life and labor. After spending among them the remainder of their lives, they will have the credit of sincerity and the stamp of truth.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice a great Dyspepsia curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig the great Physiogical Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth street Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly *wonderful remedy* for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Consumption and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY CARTER AND BROTHER, NO. 6, REED HOUSE. Also, by DR. P. HALL, No. 1, HUGHS' BLOCK.

☞ The valuable Hoofland Bitters, which have acquired so extensive a popularity, and command so large a sale, are prepared only by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120, Arch street, Philadelphia. These bitters have a well merited renown for the cure of liver complaint, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, etc., in relieving which they have no equal, and have indeed proved a blessing to thousands, who regard Dr. Jackson as their preserver from an untimely grave. We have seen the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia speedily and radically cured by them. The surest test of the excellence of an article is its being counterfeited; this is the case with these Bitters. To obtain the genuine, go to Dr. Jackson's authorized agents.

MARRIED.

In Buffalo on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sawyer, of Hamburgh, Mr. ALBERT LANE, of Buffalo, and Miss FRANCES HUNTSBARGER, of this city.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. G. W. Cleaveland, Mr. Mills H. Bosworth, of Harborcreek, and Miss Lidia P. Wigton, of Ripley, N. York.

On the 6th inst., by H. M'Lane, Esq., Mr. Geo. A. Clake, of Wattsburg, and Miss Eliza Hubbell, of Amity.

On the 11th of June last, by the Rev. D. Rowland, Mr. Wm. Mason, and Miss Armenia Mosher, all of Amity.

On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. Samuel Coyle, of Wattsburg, and Miss Adela Lasure, of Amity.

In Girard, by J. Davis, Esq., Mr. Lewis Dodds, and Miss Matilda Morton, both of Girard.

DIED,

At the residence of his son in Girard, on the 27th of May, Mr. Arnold Warner, aged 79 years.

On the 4th inst., John Hughes, Esq., of this city, late County Treasurer, aged 46 years.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of his brother, in McKean tp., of consumption, Mr. Sebastian Schlauff, formerly a resident of this city, aged 26 years.

On the 1st inst., in Albion, Erie county, Pa., of apoplexy, Mrs. Anna, wife of Luther Litchfield, Esq., aged 60 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN LINDEN,
**G

News by Telegraph and Mail.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The Georgia and Empire City arrived yesterday with 641 passengers and $2,000,000 in gold.

The Georgia left the steamer Falcon at Havanna, from Chagres, with 392 passengers for N. Orleans. On the 2d, saw the steamer Cherokee going into Havanna.

Among the passengers in the Empire City is Jno. L. Stevens, President of the Pacific Railroad Co. Mr. S. has been superintending the progress of the road for four months.

The first locomotive started over the road on the 24th ult.

Daring robberies were frequently perpetrated on returning Californians.

The N. O. Picayune of July 1st. received by the steamship, has later news from the Tehuantipec expidition.—Major Barnard was still at El Pario, waiting the arrival of Mr. Seidell, with whom he was to visit several of the passes and essential surveys, now complete. The practicability of the route is beyond doubt. One of the party has discovered extensive iron and coal mines.

A series of revolutions had broken out at several points on the Isthmus—owing doubtless, to the rejection of the Tehuantipec treaty and the attitude assumed by the Mexican Government. Several arrests had been made and troops sent to suppress the difficulties.

RICHMOND, July 5.

The Republican, of yesterday morning, gives this following particulars of a melancholy rencontre, stating that the news came in a very direct way, though it may turn out to be somewhat exaggerated:

A serious rencontre took place between some young men of the town of Lynchburg and county of Amherst, by which, it is said, two of the combatants were instantly killed, and a third party supposed to have been mortally wounded.

We understand that a young gentleman of Lynchburg or vicinity, by the name of Williams, who had eloped with a daughter of Richard G. Morris, Esq., of Amherst, was attacked on Monday last, at Lovingston, Nelson county, where the parties accidentally met, by a son of Mr. Morris, whereupon a general melee took place between Williams, his brother, and a Mr. Hill, on one side, and young Mr. Morris on the other.

Revolvers were used by all parties, and it is said that Messrs. Morris and Hill were instantly killed, and one of the Messrs. Williams mortally wounded. The sad occurrence took place at a public dinner table, and it is said that a lady, who was in the room at the time, was also near being killed.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated in this city with unusual spirit and enthusiasm. The weather was splendid after the heavy storm of the preceding night. The usual sunrise salute was fired by the veteran artillery, from the Battery.

The military display was fine, and several civic societies also joined in the festivities. The various steamers, ferry boats, &c., were crowded to excess, also the Railway cars, and other conveyances.

The fire-works were on a magnificent scale and were witnessed by great crowds of citizens and strangers, who thronged the streets till night.

The concluding piece in the Park was no less than 50 feet high, covering the whole front of the City Hall, with the motto, "Union now and Forever."

WASHINGTON, July 5.

The laying of the corner stone for the extension of the Capitol took place yesterday before a large assemblage. Mr. Webster made a splendid oration on the occasion. The President, Cabinet, Army and Navy officers made a splendid turnout.

TROY, N. Y., July 6.

The planing mill of Fellows & Crops, near the freight depot, was totally destroyed by fire last night, together with a large amount of lumber. The loss in lumber is $30,000. The mill was valued at about $5,000. The amount of insurance is small.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

A distressing accident occurred at eleven o'clock this morning at Brown's new Hotel. A platform, some fifty feet high broke down, and six men who were upon it were precipitated to the foundation of the building. All of them were badly injured, three dangerously.

SYRACUSE, July 8.

The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Syracuse took place this morning. It broke out in Bronson's shoe store and destroyed that and Wheaton & Co.'s hardware store, corner of Water and Saline streets, and Wick's hat store. Loss about $100,000, mostly covered by insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. An attempt was made to fire the same property on Sunday night.

NORFOLK, July 5.

Large quantities of copper iron and other material belonging to the Navy Yard have been found in the possession of J. A. Spaulding, hardware merchant, and D. S Chiney Turner, both respectable citizens of Portsmouth, and also a man named Wilbur, who are all held to bail to answer.

CINCINNATI, July 5.

The Board of Health report forty three cases of Cholera, and two hundred and thirty-two deaths from other diseases since the 21st day of June. They have not found any cause to believe that Cholera prevails as an epidemic, as every authenticated case was brought on by imprudence.

BUFFALO, July 5.

A destructive fire occurred this morning in the stores of Maxwell & Patton, J. M. Griffith, Davis & Sutton, C. M. Reed, Pickering & Co. and 5 small grocery stores, all situated on the dock, were burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000, one half of which is insured.—Twelve hundred barrels of flour and several large lots of wool were destroyed.

NEW YORK, July 8.

The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned *sine die*, on Saturday.

On the 3d a resolution was adopted, approving of the Compromise measures and pledging ever to sustain the Executive in carrying them into effect. It passed by a vote of 10 to 2 in the Senate and 152 to 92 in the House.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Some $200,000, counterfeit coin, was found on the premises of a man armed Stetler, living near Thirteenth street, in this city. He will have a hearing on Wednesday before the U. S. Commissioner. The coin was well executed and extensively circulated.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

The Post Master General in reply to enquiries addressed to him, states that all newspapers sent to bona fide subscribers who may leave residences for the different summer retreats and have their papers sent to them for a less period than three months, come under the head of transient newspapers, and must be pre-paid, according, ly, at the office where mailed, whether sent from the office of publication or otherwise.

The Union men of the Fifth District, South Carolina, have nominated G. W. Chasten (dem.) for Congress.

Mr. Attorney General Brent left here this morning for Philadelphia, to contest, before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the legality of the conviction of Geo. Alberti for kidnapping, arresting and returning a fugitive slave to Maryland. He goes under a resolution of the late Reform Convention, the State paying expenses of suit.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The Eglantine, Capt. Norton, arrived in New York, on the 3d in fifteen days from St Domingo city. Two dispatches from President Baez give accounts of the collision with Haytian forces, rumors of which have already reached us. According to these accounts, a colum of Haytian infantry, accompanied with cavalry, crossed the line of the advanced posts of the Dominicians, at Calzada, or the Southern frontier, on the 29th of May. The following day, the Dominicians being reinforced, returned, and drove back the Haytians within their lines with much slaughter, without losing a stugle man on their own side. President Baez denounces this act a flagrant violation of the treaty, and refers to Soulouque's propitiatory manifesto in terms of irony and scorn. The *Gaceta* publishes also an account of the opening of the Legislature on the 15th of April last, and the Message of President Baez.

THE LOST NAVIGATORS—A GLEAM OF HOPE.—The report that a cairn of stones, raised by Sir John Franklin's expedition, has been discovered in Jones' Sound in 1848, by the Prince of Wales Whaler, says the Liverpool Times of the 14th, has received within these few days very distinct confirmation, rendering the statement by far the most important—presumptive or otherwise—which has yet reached us:

William Miller, a seaman on board the Prince of Wales, states an oath that he was on board that vessel (whaler) in 1848, when, early in September, during very thick weather, they entered (as they believed) Lancaster Sound, and steered west, advancing slowly. The fog continued heavy for some days, when it suddenly lifted, and high land was seen on the larboard side, over the mast head. The captain being at first doubtful if it were the loom of icebergs or of land, sent a boat off to ascertain the fact, and of this party William Miller formed one.

He states that on landing the marks of shoe prints were distinctly visible in the mud, above high water marks; close by a small cooking place blackened by fire, and a little further on a well built cairn about four or five feet high, of which the party pulled away a few stones, but being recalled by a signal from the ship, which was being driven ashore by the current, were compelled to return on board immediately:

It was believed by the master of the Prince of Wales, the veteran Lee, of Hull, that he had advanced in a westerly course up this sound, a distance of nearly 100 miles, under the impression that he was in Lancaster Sound; but this belief was removed on making his way outward, and the doubt confirmed by passing (to the southward) the wide opening, and well-known headland of Lancaster Sound.

It became evident that he had been in a hitherto unexplored and more northern sound, named after Alderman Jones, a passage which, it has been believed, leads directly into the sea north of Party Islands. William Miller further declares that, at this point, the passage widened, and that an open sea with inland lay before them.

It is impossible to entertain any doubt that this cairn indicated the fact that some of Sir John Franklin's party have visited the spot in question; and we have no hesitation in asserting that beneath the pile so carefully raised is deposited distinct information of his past progress and future intention.

We trust the hypothesis of the Liverpool Editor will turn out a true one. At all events here is a peg to hang yet another hope. Forlorn though it be, we trust that a vessel especially directed thither will be forthwith despatched. The Times says:

"The point lies entirely out of the beat of any of those now employed upon the search, and will most likely not be approached by any of them; for although Sir John Franklin, being upon an exploring expedition, might detatch a boat party out of his direct course, those gone to seek him would naturally confine their search for traces of him to the route he was ordered to pursue, and thus necessarily be ignorant of the existance of those which we write."

"I WISH," said a Virginian to his brother, residing in Ohio, "to emancipate one hundred slaves, and I desire you to take them to Ohio."

"I cannot do it," replied the brother; "the citizens of Ohio will not allow me to bring one hundred slaves to settle; but do you take them to Wheeling and there place them on a steamboat for Cincinnati, and speak of taking them to New Orleans; and while you are looking out for another boat, give the chance and *the abolitionists will steal the whole of them* and run them off, and then celebrate a perfect triumph over them. But if you take them to the same men and ask them to receive and take care of them, they will tell you to take care of them yourself."

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCT. W. B. WILLIAMS, having re-purchased his entire Medical Practice of Dr. L. G. Hall, in Waterburgh and vicinity, would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has resumed his practice, and will give prompt attendance to all calls in the line of his profession. Residence opposite the Presbyterian Church.

Waterburgh, July 8, 1851. 1pf

Gazette please copy till forbid.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Compton, Haverstick & Co. is disolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Compton & Haverstick at the old stand Cheapside. The accounts notes &c of the late firm will be adjusted by. 8

July 5. COMPTON & HAVERSTICK.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of J. & H. Whipple is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the interest of J. Whipple being purchased by H. Whipple, who will continue the business as formerly under the name of H. Whipple. All the business of the late firm is to be settled by the said H. Whipple. J. WHIPPLE,

Erie, July 5. H. WHIPPLE.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

WITH a numerous Stud of Horses and Ponys, and a troupe of Equestrians and arenic performers unequaled by any other company in America will have the honors of exhibiting in ERIE on SATURDAY, the 12th of July. Performance to commence at 2 o'clock P. M., and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

Principal Rider, - - DAN RICE.

Trick Clown, - - - JIMMY REYNOLDS.

This establishment, during the past winter in New Orleans, has been secluded with proprietors, decorations, do-lumes, and general appointments. A select few of the many talented artists, who comprise the troupe, will serve to show how perfect the company must be as a whole.

Lewis North, Mons. Harpere, Homer, Master Jean, La Petite Claude, Monsieur Lupere, J. F. O'Connell, Master Wise, Madlle. Frances Victoria, and La Jeune Kate, besides a host of auxiliaries, second only to the incomparable troupe.

A great feature in this establishment will be found in the MAGNIFICENT BAND, selected from the cream of the orchestras of New Orleans, and led by Messrs. Messemore and Hessing, the latter the celebrated operatic leader, and the former principal Cornet of the far famed Julian Band.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—25 CENTS.

☞ On Friday, July the 11th at Girard, at 2 o'clock P. M. and at 7½ in the evening. C. H. CASTLE, Agent.

Erie July 5th, 8.

WALKING STICKS.—A good assortment for sale by July 5. 8 G. LOOMIS & Co's

BROOMS—130 doz. Fancy and Common Brooms just received and for sale at 8 MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

MOPS and Mop Fillings can be found at July 5. 8 MOORES' GROCERY STORE.

BUTTER MOULDS—A new article, for sale at July 5. 8 MOORES' GROCERY STORE.

SODA BISCUIT—A fresh supply of Spencer's Soda Biscuit, just rec'd at 8 MOORES' GROCERY STORE.

MASKS of all descriptions for sale at July 5. 8 MOORES' GROCERY STORE.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE Real Estate of J. W. Riddell, Esq., being purpart No. 2 of the real estate of John Riddell, late of Erie deceased, and consisting of two lots 21 by 150 feet each, at the corner of German and 12 streets. One lot at the corner of Canal and Peach streets 16 by 127 feet, and one lot fronting on Canal street 30 by 150 feet, now for sale by the subscriber on favorable terms.

Enquire of WILSON KING, Land Agent.

Erie, July 5, 1851, 3m9.

CLARK'S PATENT SCYTHE ANNEALER.—An additional supply just received. Those who have used them say they are superior to any before used. For sale by

July 5. 8 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

I HAVE just receiv[illegible] and well selected stock of wet and dry Family Groceries and Liquors, Dye Stuffs, Nails, Glass, Willow and Wooden Ware, and I do say it myself, that I will not be undersold by any one in the city of Erie. Call and see *corner of Fifth and State streets.*

July 5. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

20,000 LBS. Sugar of dark cut qualities, just received and for sale from 7 to 12 1-2 cents per lb., by

July 5. 8 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

40 BAGS of Coffee for sale by the Bag or lb. by July 5. 8 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

2,000 LBS. best Codfish in the city for sale at 3 cts per lb. by 8 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

20 Chests Old and Young Hyson Tea, Black Imperial and Hyson Skin Tea, by 8 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

5 HHDS. Molasses, selling from 37½ to 75 cts. per gallon, by July 5. 8 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

25 BOXES Raisins, also Currants, Citrons, Figs, and all other kinds of Fruit for sale low by July 5. 8 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—A large assortment of Guitars, Banjoes, Violins, Fifes, Flutes, strings, &c for sale cheap at 8 G. LOOMIS & Co's.

CLOCKS, for sale by the Box or single one, a large number of styles; and some very cheap in price, as low as $1 50, at July 5. 8 G. LOOMIS & Co's.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the subscriber are requested to call and settle without delay. Cost will be made on all who neglect this notice after the first of August next, without respect of persons.

June 28, 1851. 7 J. H. FULLERTON.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds Jeans, &c., in great variety. Also, Linen and cotton goods for warm weather received and for sale by FULLERTON.

April 19.

MERRIMAC PRINTS.—300 pieces Spring styles, making a very beautiful assortment, just received at FULLERTON'S.

April 12.

DRESS GOODS.—Silks, Poplins Delanes, Berages, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. opening at FULLERTONS.

BROWN SHEETING, striped shirting, ticks, bleached Muslin, Drills, &c., in quantities to suit, by J. H. FULLERTON.

STRAW GOODS.—I am in receipt of one of the largest stocks of straw goods ever offered in Erie, embracing over fifty different styles of ladies Bonnets. Also, Gentlemen's Panama, Florence and palm hats in great variety.

April 19, 1851. J. H. FULLERTON.

1851. 1851.

LOWRY & SCOTT.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND

DEALERS IN COAL;

Also, Fish, Flour, Salt and Plaster; at the large Ware House West of the Bridge, Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

M. B. LOWRY, WM. L. SCOTT.

WANTED—At Compton, Haverstick, & Co's, Grain of all kinds, any quantity of Butter, Eggs, Hams, Shoulders, Beans, Peas, Maple Sugar, Flax, Flaxseed, Timothy Seed, Pork, Potatoes, &c., &c., for which the highest prices will be paid.

Erie, April 12. 99

100 BARRELS Erie County Flour, just received and for sale low, warranted good or no sale. French Street, one door south of Smith Jackson's store.

Erie, April 12, COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & CO.

ROBINSON & ELDRED'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS.

From the New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, and all the principal Southern Amphitheatres, will perform in ERIE on THURSDAY, July 24th 1851, Afternoon and Evening.

THE Great Southern Troupe is distinguished from all others 1st. By its superior stock of thorough bred Horses, raised and trained in Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina.

2d. By the variety and elegance of its Performers.

3d. By the surpassing beauty and magnitude of its appointments. And

4th. By the superior talent of its members: comprising, as will be seen below, the principal Riders and Gymnasians in the profession.

PRINCIPAL RIDERS.

Master JAMES ROBINSON, the first Equestrian of the Age.

Mr. J. R. ROBINSON, the unrivalled four Horse Rider.

Mlle HENRIETTA, the intrepid Juvenile Equestrian.

Madame ROBINSON, in the grand Manage Act.

Mr G. N. ELDRED, The Original Scene Rider.

Masters JOHN and LITTLE JACK, The youngest, smartest, and most daring Riders in the Equestrian Profession.

Ten Beautiful Ponies,

SEVENTY SUPERB AND THOROUGH BRED

Southern Horses,

Twenty of which are driven before the

GREAT BAND CHARIOT,

By Mr. BENHAM, the most expert Whip in this country A BAND composed of TEN MUSICIANS, led by Mr. NEAVE will accompany the performances.

Clown to the Ring, SAM LONG, a gentleman of wit and education, from the Mississippi Valley. Unlike all other Clowns, Mr. Long never resorts to coarse or low jests in order to make the "groundlings" laugh; but aims at higher applause, which has ready will and pungent satire never fails of securing.

PRICE 25 CENTS.—NO HALF PRICE.

The Company will perform in Waterford on the 23d, in North East on the 25th, and at Westfield on the 26th of July.

☞ Doors open at 1 o'clock, P. M., and 7 in the evening. 3t8

NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS

AT LOOMIS & CO.'S,

State St., nearly opposite Empire Stores.

NOW opening, the largest and finest stock of Goods in this line ever offered for sale in Erie, just purchased in N. York embracing all the new styles of Fine Jewelry just out. Any one wishing to purchase a gold watch and chain will have a first rate opportunity for selecting. *Not to be an herald by any similar establishment in this vicinity.* G. LOOMIS & CO.

Erie, June 21. 6

25,000 BRICK, burnt this spring, for sale by 6 D. S. CLARK.

ERIE ACADEMY

THE Summer term of the Erie Academy commences on Monday, June 23, under the superintendence of

J. A. HARTSUFF, A. M., Teacher of the Languages and the Natural Sciences;

Mr. O. D. HYDE, Teacher in English Literature and Penmanship;

Miss SARAH A. KIRBY, Preceptress, and Teacher of French, Astronomy and Botany;

Miss CATHARINE BREED, Teacher of Music.

TUITION PER QUARTER.

In the Languages,	$1 00
In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.,	2 00
In Primary studies,	2 00

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of the term. No one will be admitted for less than half a quarter.

From the pleasant and healthful location of the Academy, the advantages which it possesses of Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, and the ability of the teachers, both to impart knowledge and to discipline the conduct it is confidently believed that very superior and requisite are presented to all who may be desirous of pursuing a course of substantial and thorough instruction. For the benefit of those desiring to prepare themselves for teaching, particular instruction will be given with a view to that object, both in the branches usually taught in school, and the theory of imparting instruction.

JOHN GALBRAITH, President.

MURRAY WHALTON, Secretary.

Erie, June 18, 1851. 6

TO FARMERS.

IF you wish to see a good assortment of Scths, Snaths, Forks, Cradles, Sickles, Rakes, Stones and Rifles, call at the Cheap Hardware Store, No. 3, Reed House. 7 Erie, June 28.

JEWELRY

IN great variety at Loomis & Co's, embracing Ladies and Gents Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Pencils and Pens, Ladies' Cuff Pins, Bracelets, and other Jewelry for sale, all warranted *as represented.* Call in—*no charge for showing.* 7 June 28.

SILVER GOODS.—Plain and Threaded Table and Tea Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, etc. of our own manufacture, Silver warranted of the fineness of Dollars, Engraved in good style by June 28. 7 G. LOOMIS & CO.

CALIFORNIA GOLD Manufactured to order at short notice, into Rings, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Chains, or in any desired, any style, at 7 G. LOOMIS & Co's

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD

J. Hearn & Co., Agents,

PUBLIC DOCK, ERIE, PENN'A.

ARE prepared to Contract Butter, Cheese, and all other property from Erie to New York—through in thirty hours.

ALSO—Agents for Lines on Erie Canal—no trans-shipments, through to or from Buffalo to New-York.

For Coal, Salt, White Fish, and Wafer Lime.

Erie, June 28. 7

TO THE LADIES.—A beautiful assortment of Toilet Soap, English, French and American, by June 21. 6 CARTER & BRO.

COMBS.—Ivory and Buffalo Dressing and Fine Combs, by June 21. 6 CARTER & BRO.

W. H. SHERMAN,

DAGUERRIAN ARTIST,

On the North side of the Diamond, and one door West of Williams' and Wright's office.

"Let Nature copy that which Nature made."

Daguerreotype Likenesses of all sizes, cases and prices, from twelve shillings to twelve dollars, faithfully executed and warranted unfading. 6

NEW AND USEFUL.

WASHING DAY BANISHED.—EXCELSIOR FAMILY

SOAP

BY which a large washing can be done in one-third less time, trouble and expense than with any other soap known. It can be used with salt or hard water, cold or warm. Will remove Grease, Paint, Tar, Iron from goods without the least injury either to the goods or the hands. For sale by

Erie, June 21, 1-51. CARTER & BROTHER,

Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, Paints, &c.

THE undersigned offer for sale on liberal terms *Dye Woods*, of all the different kinds, of our own manufacture, and warranted equal to any manufactured, viz:

Log-wood,	Red-wood,	Cam-wood,	Hyper Nic'a-wood.
Fustic,	Green Ebony,	Red Sanders,	Extract of Logwood,
Nic'a wood	Brazil-wood,	Peach-wood,	Bar-wood,
Lac. Dye,	Argol,	Cream Tarter,	

Together with a general assortment of *Dye Stuffs, Dyers' Drugs, Paints, &c., &c.* Merchants and manufacturers supplied.

PENTZ, TOWNSEND & CO.,

March 9, 1851.—1y No. 55, Water street, N. Y.

GROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

A GOOD assortment of Dining and Tea Sets, light blue, flouring blue, white and mulberry; also, a good variety of Glassware, for sale at the lowest figures by C. M. TIBBALS.

REMOVAL.

THE PITTSBURGH STORE has been removed from No 2, Wright's Block, to the frame building on French street, one door north of C. M. Tibbals', where the subscriber still continues to keep a full assortment of Groceries and Provisions on hand and for sale, at wholesale and Retail, at a small advance above cost.

Erie, March 15, 1851. J. M'CANN.

BRITANIA WARE.—I have a very large assortment of Candlesticks, Lamps, Canisters, Dust Pans, Spittoons, Match Safes, Toy Cups, &c., which will be sold by the dozen at Buffalo prices. [2] RUFUS REED.

MECHANICS TOOLS.—Panel Plows, Match Planes, Bench Planes, Framing, Turning and Firmer Chisels, Gouges, Chisel Handles, Broad Axes, Adzes, Hand, Panel, Compass, Rip, Feld, Tenon, and Back Saws; Steel Squares, Try Squares, Bevels, Gauges, Spoke Shaves, Dividers, Compasses, Brace and Bits, Hand Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Beel Screws, Sand Paper, &c. RUFUS REED,

Erie, May 24.—2 No. 3, Reed House

SILK, Gingham and Cotton Parasols—an extensive variety at Erie, May 24, 1-51.—2 JACKSON'S.

THE greatest variety and Cheapest Prints ever offered in this City at [2] JACKSON'S

LADIES AND MISSES BONNETS—the latest styles at Erie, May 24.—2 SMITH JACKSON'S.

LADIES Walking Shoes, Buskins, Slips, Jenny Lind Ties and Gaiters, for sale by SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, May 24

MEN and Boy's Palm Leaf, Leghorn, and Panama Hats—for sale by [2] S. JACKSON.

COTTON YARN, Carpet Warp Col'd and White, Batting and Wadding, for sale by [2] SMITH JACKSON.

250 KEGS NAILS—both Eastern and Southern, for sale very cheap, by [2] SMITH JACKSON.

WHITE FISH, Codfish, Rice, and all kinds of Groceries at [2] JACKSON'S.

LIQUORS.—A general assortment of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Wine and Whiskey, for sale by S. JACKSON.

NAVY BLUE NANKIN, Blue Drill, and a large stock of summer stuffs for pants, &c., by JACKSON.

SHAWLS.—Crape, Silk and Barrage Shawls; plain, printed, and embroidered Cashmere and Delane Shawls, and every variety of cheap and fancy dress goods at SMITH JACKSON'S.

Erie, May 24, 1851. 2

4000 Yards Satinette and all wool Tweeds, direct from the manufacturers, which I will sell by the *piece* at New York wholesale prices my14 C. M. TIBBALS.

400 BBLS FLOUR.—A choice lot of Flour on consignment for sale at my17—1 LOWRY, BROWN & Co's.

PLAIN, Plaid and Striped Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds Cottonades, Denims, and other Summer Stuffs, at Erie, May 24.—2 JACKSON'S

CLOTHS—French, English, and American Black, Green and Navy Blue, for sale cheap at [2] JACKSON'S.

DRESS Trimmings and Buttons at April 24. 2

A GOOD assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, &c., just received by Erie, April 12. COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & Co.

20 TONS Saleratus, the very best article, free from salt or lime, for sale lower than any foreign article of as good a quality. COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & CO.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS, just received at the store of COMPTON HAVERSTICK & CO.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS!!

No. 3 Reed House, Erie.

JOHN M. JESPICE begs leave to call the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity to and the public to the new and splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and such other goods usually kept in a

Fashionable Clothing Establishment,

Now receiving and opening for the inspection of customers at

NO. 3 REED HOUSE.

His whole stock has been selected and made under his own direction, with particular care, which will be remarkable

LOW PRICES

at which he is determined to sell will astonish all who may favor him with their patronage, convinced that he could not be the only place in town where

Good and Fashionable Garment

can be bought at such low prices. His stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS have been selected with a view exclusively for the custom trade, and he would invite those who prefer having their Clothing made to order to call and examine

GOODS, CUT AND MADE.

for them to view. Persons leaving their measure for any garment at any time when done, will not be asked to take it away. He still continues to keep on hand shirts, of all kinds, and from the best manufactories. Also, Shirt Collars of the best make, very cheap. Suspenders of all grades, Cravats, the best in town, of various grades and prices; and in fact he keeps almost every thing in his line, which he would be happy to sell to his friends as cheap as the cheapest.

☞ CUTTING done to order, and warranted if properly made up.

Erie, April 26, 1-51. 50

City or Borough Warrants at Par.

FAIRBANKS will receive any amount of City and Borough Warrants at Par at their Store, No. 1, Wright's Block, Erie, June 11, 1851.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Adam Pollock, late of the city of Erie, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROSANNA C. POLLOCK, } Adm'rs

Erie, June 11.—6t3 AUGUSTUS WALTERS, }

MEXICAN LAND WARRANTS!

WARRANTS for 80 and 160 acres each, guaranteed to be good in every respect, for sale at the exchange office of

Erie, June 11. M. SANFORD & CO.

PREMIUM FOR SILVER.—We pay a premium in GOLD for Dollars, Half Dollars and Five Francs.

Erie, June 11 M. SANFORD & CO.

BEACH'S AMERICAN PRACTICE.—A few copies just received and for sale by J. H. BURTON & CO.

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.—Quart and Pint bottles for sale by J. H. BURTON & CO.

TANNER'S GERMAN OINTMENT—Just received by the gross and for sale by J. H. BURTON & CO.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Adam Pollock, late of Erie, deceased. Therefore all those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those indebted make immediate payment.

ROSANNA C. POLLOCK, } Adm'rs

Erie, June 11.—6t5 AUGUSTUS WALTERS, }

Now Firm! New Goods!

P. ARBUCKLE and S. P. KEPLER have formed a Co-Partnership in the Mercantile business at the old stand of the senior partner, No. 3, Perry Block, take this method of informing their friends and the public that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer stock, which will be sold cheap. A small invoice already on hand which the ladies are particularly invited to call and examine

Erie, April 5, 1851. 47

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

140 BARRELS choice Michigan Flour just received and for sale at Public Dock J. KELLOGG.

A constant supply will be kept during the season at wholesale or by the single Barrel. Dealers supplied at lowest prices.

June 7. 4tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale a Farm of 74 acres on the Lake road, two miles west of the city of Erie, nearly all improved, with a good house, barn, and other buildings, and a young orchard of choice fruit. Also, 5 acres of timber on the premises. The land is of the best quality, and is well timbered. It also lies on a small fine water power, as the creek runs through the centre, and at one of which is erected a new saw mill.

For terms, &c., address or apply to the subscriber.

Erie, April 12, 1851.—4t6 W. S. LANE.

Cheap Hardware Store.

I AM receiving a large and well selected stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware as was ever brought to this market, and it will be sold at a small advance. I do business on the Cash system only. Those visiting the city can save money by calling at the Cheap Hardware Store, where they will find a large assortment of Locks, Latches, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Hooks, Chains, Spikes, Nails, Saws, Files, Rasps, Planes, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, Scythes, Grain Cradles, Scythe Snaths, Axes, Hatchets, Augers, Bits, Braces, Screw Plates, Taps and Dies, Iron and Steel, Blacksmiths' Tools, Carpenters' Tools, Coopers' Tools, Shoemakers' Tools, Saddlers' Tools, Tinners' Tools, Coachmakers' Tools, Cabinet Makers' Tools, Wagon Makers' Tools, Millwrights' Tools, Gunsmiths' Tools, Brass Founders' Tools, Machinists' Tools, Engineers' Tools, Boilermakers' Tools, Shipwrights' Tools, Sailmakers' Tools, Boatbuilders' Tools, Wheelwrights' Tools, Turners' Tools, Brushmakers' Tools, Basketmakers

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, *VIA* DUNKIRK

and the Erie Railroad, connecting with first class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroads, and steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania canals.

TRAINS LEAVE DUNKIRK AS FOLLOWS.

1st. Morning Express Train at 6 A. M.
2d. Morning Mail Train at 9 A. M.
3d. Evening Express Train at 11 P. M.

Fare from Dunkirk to New York, $8 00.
Second Class Fare will be given in a few days.

The Express Freight and Cattle Train leaves Dunkirk daily at 4 A. M., to which a Passenger Car is attached, for the accommodation of way passengers and Drovers.

Particular attention paid to the shipment of Stock and Freight of every description. The guage being 6 feet wide gives this route great advantages over narrow Roads, in the transportation of stock and all other freight.

Additional Trains will be put in commission in a very short time.

Freight Tariffs distributed, giving full particulars in regard to the prices of Freight.

Freight carefully shipped at Dunkirk, and each of the following Freight stations: Forestville, Smith's Mills, Dayton, Cattaraugus, Little Valley, Great Valley, Allegany, Olean, Hinsdale, Cuba, and all other eastern stations.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Agent. C. MINOT, Sup't.
Dunkirk, May 30, 1851. tfl.

Military Land Warrants.

THE subscriber, resident of Wisconsin, is prepared to locate Military Bounty Land Warrants in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, 160 acre warrants at $15; 80 acre warrants at $10; 40 acre warrants at $7. Twenty-five per cent deducted for warrants located in Wisconsin.

The subscriber being well acquainted in northern and western Wisconsin, and having all the Plates of the Townships where the most of the Government land is situated untaken, and knowing that it is the choice of farming land in the West, would advise those having Land Warrants and desirous of locating them to forward them to the subscriber at the earliest moment. I will pay particular attention to the location of all warrants entrusted to me. Money must accompany the Warrants with a full description of the kind of Land described, whether Timber, Oak Openings or Prairy. Duplicates will be immediately sent to owners as soon as located, whereupon Patents can be had from Washington. Address Post-paid to the subscriber at Fondulac, Fondulac Co., Wisconsin. E. AMONEL.

References—F. P. Catlin, Register; M. S. Gilson, Receiver of the Land Office, Willow River, St. Croix Co., Wisconsin: E. Conklin, Receiver of Land Office, Green Bay, Wisconsin; Samuel W. Beale, Lt. Gov. Taycheedah, Wisconsin; Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Fondulac, Wisconsin; Hon. James Thompson, James C. Marshall, Smith Jackson, Erie, Pa. 3m1

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

North-East Corner of Market and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

P. DUFF, Author of the "North American Accountant" and "Western Steamboat Accountant," Professor of Book-keeping and the Commercial Sciences.

A. B. Hatch, Esq of the Pittsburgh Bar, Professor of Mercantile Law.

John D. Williams, the most accomplished penman west of the mountains, Professor of Ornamental and Mercantile Penmanship.

Upwards of eighteen years experience in the most extensive foreign and domestic shipping business, gives the proprietor of this establishment an experience in teaching others for the counting-house, possessed by but few teachers of Book-keeping in the country, and all who aspire to the highest rank as accountants are respectfully invited to call and examine his credentials from upwards of one hundred Bankers, Merchants, and Accountants in the city, as also the emphatic recommendations of the American Institute, the Chamber of Commerce, and many of the leading merchants, Bankers and Bank Officers of the City of New York, appended to his North American Accountant, and Western Steamboat Accountant. For terms &c., apply to P. Duff. 1y2

Kiln Dried Lumber.

CARTER & BROTHER have on hand at their Planing Mill and Lumber yard, on 4th St., east of the Furnace, a quantity of Kiln dried Pine and White Wood Lumber. Planed and Matched Flooring, warranted superior to any worked by hand. Builders will save money by buying their Stock at this establishment, where it can be furnished planed in a superior manner, and sawed into any shape desired. Cash paid for Flooring and Clear Pine.

Erie, May 21, 1851. 3

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 120 acres cleared, log buildings and orchard—price $2000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $25 per acre. an excellent grain or grazing farm.

77 acres in Union township, 35 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in Lellouff township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $2000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hill side, good for grain or grass.

76 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable gower for a mill—price $50 per acre.

30 acres, Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2000, in Wayne township—price $750.

94 acres of wild land in Le Boeuff tp—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of in Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie.

WILSON KING.
Feb 26, 1851. 4? Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

ERIE STEAM FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have purchased the interest of Lester, Sennett & Chester in the Erie Furnace, desire to give notice that they will continue to carry on the business in its various branches, under the style of SENNETT & Co. and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment, and of those who may want anything in their line. PARDON SENNETT,

CONRAD BROWN, JR.,
March 22d, 1851. MATHEW R. BARR.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON.

NEW GOODS.—Just received this evening from New York, per schooner Wisconsin from Buffalo, a nice lot of Ginghams de Lanes, Prints &c. which will be sold cheap as the cheapest. Please call at the brick store recently occupied by R. A. Baker, one door south of S. Jackson

COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & CO.
Erie, March 21 1851. 3t3

Spring and Summer Millinery.

MRS. H. S. WARD would say to the Ladies that by their liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, she is now prepared with the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions of Spring and Summer Bonnets, which she will be happy to sell at the very lowest prices. Her stock consists of over forty different kinds of Bonnets, of prices that cannot help but suit the times. Also, Ribbons and Flowers, and in fact a general assortment of Millinery.

Straws bleached and pressed in the latest styles. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

☞ Country Milliners supplied with goods at the lowest market prices.

Erie, May 10, 1851. 3?

SUGAR—

A superior article, by the barrel or smaller quantity at the cheap store of my 17 LOWRY, BROWN & Co.

JENNY LIND IS HERE!—

A few pieces Jenny Lind Calico at the cheap Store in the Seventh Block. may 17.

PALM leaf Hats

of all qualities, just received and for sale by COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & CO

FRESH

roasted coffee, a superior, article, only four days from New York. My arrangements are made to receive an invoice twice per month. Customers will feel the coffee the best in market.—April 19. J. H. FULLERTON

50,000 Lbs. Wool Wanted.

WE will pay the highest market price in Cash for any quantity of WOOL, delivered at our store, No 1 Wright's Block May 17. LAIRD & RUST.

25 BUSHELS

Dried Peaches just received and for sale cheap by D. S. CLARK.

SILKS

—Grode Rhine, Chene, Foulard, Foulard, Chameleon, Striped, Bard and Florence Silks for Sale by SMITH JACKSON.

DE LANES.—

Printed, Plain, and Figured De Lanes for sale by SMITH JACKSON.

RIBBONS,

—An extensive assortment of Bonnet, Cap, and Sash Ribbons, Plain, Taffetta and Satin Jo. for sale at SMITH JACKSON'S

LAWNS

—Plain, Printed Figured and Embroidered Lawns for sale at JACKSON'S.

BONNETS,

Ribbons, Artificials, &c., at SELDEN & SON

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

—It is said by those who have examined it, that I have the largest and best assortment ever brought to this place. RUFUS REED,
Erie, May 24—2 No. 3, Reed House.

COAL SHOVELS

can be found at No. 3, Reed House. RUFUS REED.

PAPER HANGINGS.

—We have a large stock of various styles direct from the manufacturers, which will be sold at lower figures than can be purchased elsewhere in this city.
May 17. LOWRY, BROWN & CO.

BRASS KETTLES—

A good assortment at the wholesale of
May 17. LOWRY, BROWN & CO.

PIC NIC MITTS

Long Fillet—do. Pic Nic Gloves and Mohair Mitts for sale at JACKSON'S.
Erie, May 24, 1851. 2

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

BY request of some of the members of the Erie County Agricultural Society, the subscriber brought on and offers for sale the following articles.

Emery & Co's. Horse Power and Threshing Machine.
Sub-soil Plows
Corn Planters and Seed Drills,
Fog Powers for churning, draging grind stones, &c.,
Cornstalk cutter and crushers,
Hay and Straw Cutters,
Emery's improved compressing and thermometer churn combined, 10 teeth Gatsen Rakes, Hay Forks, improved cast Scythe stones, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements for the Agency of the above, together with all articles in Agricultural Machinery and Farming Implements, I can furnish at Wholesale or Retail, on the same terms as the manufacturers, adding transportation, and as all articles are warranted, the attention of Farmers and others is solicited.

E. CLARK.
Erie may 10, 1851. State street, 2 doors north of Fullerton's.

New Goods for the People.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass ware, Nails, Liquors, &c. which is large and well selected and bought cheap, and will be sold at very low prices for ready pay: *(my word for it.)* as cheap as any body in Erie. Good madder prints from 6½c to 8c, and the best English and Merrimac at 12½c per yard, and all other goods in proportion.

Wishing to do a more ready pay business will make the prices so low as to induce persons to make ready pay for their goods.—People are requested to call and take a look at my goods and prices. It will cost nothing to do that, and will oblige, yours &c.

Erie, May 3, 1-51. SMITH JACKSON.

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.

N. MURPHY begs leave to inform his old customers that for the present he will be found at No 4 Reed House, basement story, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call.

Erie, May 1, 1851. 51

New Store, New Firm!

NEW GOODS!! NEW PRICES!!!

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of Lowry, Brown & Co., and they are now receiving and opening at their store in the Sennett Block, a large and well selected stock of fashionable and seasonable

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

among which may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Plaids, Flannels, Ginghams, Prints, Poplins, de Lains, Lawns, Ewelinas, Silks, Laces, Cambrics, Bonnets, Fans, Parasols, &c. A most beautiful lot of Vestings, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Shelf and heavy hardware, Iron Steel, Nails, spikes, Glass and Glass ware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and a well selected Stock of Ready Made Clothing.

Also, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Carpenter Tools, Farming implements, &c. The stock is about as large as can be found in Erie, and will be found as cheap as the cheapest. We solicit, and hope to merit a share of public patronage. Give us a call, and we will satisfy you as to goods and prices.

M. B. LOWRY,
Erie, April 26, 1851. SENNETT & CO.

To the Sick and Afflicted!

CERTIFICATES and Testimonials, sufficient to fill every column of this paper, can be produced, setting forth the wonderful virtues of

Dr. Swaynes Celebrated Family Medicines,
DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP
OF WILD HERRY.

The Original and Genuine Preparation!

CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and Speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

Another Home Certificate—Great cure of EZEKIEL THOMAS.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Being for a length of time afflicted with a very violent cough, with pain in the side and breast; soreness of lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c., I made trial of various remedies which were recommended highly in the papers, but gradually grew worse. The violence of my cough was such that the blood rushed profusely from my nostrils when the paroxysms came upon: indeed, my whole system seemed prostrated, and the hour of my departure seemed near at hand. At this time you recommended the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which immediately began to soothe, comfort, and allay the violence of my cough, relieved the pain in my side, strengthened and healed my lungs, &c. I continued the use of it, but now, thanks to God, and to the effect of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I am cured, and able to pursue my daily labor. I think it an invaluable medicine in coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, and one that should be known to all afflicted. If persons would purchase the original and genuine article, as prepared by you, and not tamper with the many spurious and worthless preparations which are attempted to be palmed off on the reputation of yours, it might be the means of saving many valuable lives. I freely offer this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was

EZEKIEL THOMAS,
Cherry st. three doors west of Seventh Second Street, Phila.

VERY IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Be very particular to enquire for Dr. Swayn's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as some unprincipled individuals have stolen the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. Remember the genuine is put up in square bottles covered with a beautiful wrapper, label engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon, also his signature, all others are positively fictitious and counterfeit.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge.

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to every thing else in the land at the same time effectual) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system.

Letter to Dr. Swayne from Andersontown Ia.

Dear Sir:—A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge, the other day, for his child, and by its use discharged 63 of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have often been so gulled by nauseous worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Yours, T. T. SHARP. P. M.

BEWARD OF MISTAKES.

Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles.

☞See that the name is spelt correctly—

SWAYNE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY!

DR. SWAYNE'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA AND EXTRACT OF TAR PILLS.

Act as a gentle purgative, producing a healthy state of the Liver and Bowels, acting as an alterative, changing the state of feverishness, which is very common to some individuals, and for the irregularities incident to females they are very valuable.

J. H. Hatchitt, Evansville, Ind., writes June 5th 1850. Your medicine sells well, and gives universal satisfaction. Your Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills sold out directly. Send on a large supply.

Chatlant & Hughes, Pauls ville, Pa., writes, April 10, 1850—Send immediately a further supply of your family medicines. We are much in need of them—they are effecting great cures in this section.

DR. SWAYNE'S Valuable Medicines can be obtained at most of the stores throughout the country, and Wholesale and Retail at the Principal Office,

N. W. corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

For Sale by the Following Agents.

ERIE COUNTY.

Carter & Brother,	No. 6, Reed House	Erie.
J. L. Burdin,	No 5, "	"
W. P. Judson, & Co.,		Waterford
J. A. White,		Girard.
N. J. Clark & Bros,		Fairview.
W. & J. W. Campbell,		Edenboro,

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Norman Callendar,	Meadville.
C. W. Burton & Co.,	"
W. & J. W. Campbell,	Cambridge.
Perkins & Leffingwell,	Woodcock.
Cummings & Shattuck,	Evansburg.
J. L. Parke,	Adamsville.
L. H. Walkley,	Ashtabula, Ohio.

And by dealers in Medicines generally.
Dec. 2, 1851. 1y39

KEYSTONE MUTUAL

Life & Health Insurance Co. of Harrisburg, Pa.

THIS Company continues to insure lives on more favorable terms than any other company in the State; and as an evidence of the utility of such institutions, and the promptness of this company in paying losses when they occur, they respectfully refer to the following letter of Mrs. Schoyer:

Practical Examples, Showing the Advantages to be Derived from Life Insurance.

Mr. Solomon Schoyer, a highly respectable commission merchant at Pittsburg, effected an insurance of $5,000 on his life with the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, on the 17th of July 1850. He received his policy, and paid his premium on the 2th of July, 1851, and died in a fit of Nightmare in the 23d day of July, having used but a few hours before he received his policy. He had enjoyed uninterrupted good health all his life up to the very moment of his death. His widow, Penelope Schoyer, received from this company within 20 days after his death, $5,000 as will be seen by her letter of acknowledgement below.

To the President and Directors of the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Harrisburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—The prompt manner in which your efficient agent, Mr. Henry Sproul, attended to the claim of myself and family for insurance upon the life of my late husband, A. Schoyer, and the promptness with which the Company paid that claim of $5,000, impels me to take this method of returning to the company my thanks, believing as I do that your company possesses advantages for life insurance over most of the companies now in the country, and that its business is conducted by judicious and careful managers and agents. I would cheerfully recommend your Company to all who may wish to insure the lives of the beings most dear to them. PENELOPE SCHOYER.

Pittsburg, Nov. 22, 1850.

Still another, showing the wise forethought of a Clergyman.

Rev. T. Marshal, Boggs, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa., took out a policy of insurance on his life for the sum of $3,000, at the date of Erysipelas fever on the 10th of Nov. 1850; but by his provident care and forethought left to his bereaved family his Policy of $3000, which had cost him but $23

For particulars, and rates of insurance, see the company's pamphlets, or call on the Secretary at his office, No. 20, Market st. Harrisburg, or S. Mercur Smith, Agent for Erie County, Office 3 doors west of Laird & Rust's Store.

DR. LUTHER REILY, President.
J. W. Wilson, Sec'y.—January 25, 1851.

Awful Conflagration.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his old stand, No. 2, Commercial Exchange, where he will be pleased to show those favoring him with a call the largest stock of Clothing ever offered in the city of Erie, among which will be found Black, Blue, Black French and Dress Coats, plain and fancy Pants, Satin, Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vests, Cravats, Suspenders, Shirts, Bosom Shirts, Overalls, &c. not like that sold by our neighbors, manufactured in the Last and represented as their own manufacture, but it is out of my own makes to prove which, I will warrant all garments sold by me to be well made. I have just received the Spring and Summer Fashions, and am prepared to get up all kinds of Garments to order, on short notice, and give a handsome fit, in the latest style. All garments made by me are warranted, and if they don't come under the head of "Fits," you are not compelled to take them. As I am not doing business on a One Horse scale, but on the Cash and Four styles; therefore I am able to sell Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any establishment in Erie. If you don't believe it just call round at No 2, and we will show you the papers.

Also, Cutting done on the latest style.

I have also just received my spring and summer stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods among which will be found Blue black, blue black, brown and green cloth, plaid, mixed, drab and fancy Cassimeres, plaid and fancy doeskin, do. silk, satin Marseilles and Valencia Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. I am also receiving a large importation of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c. direct from Europe

Ladies Dress Goods of all kinds, such as poplins, berage and Mous-lane de Lanes, plain and figured Alpacca, Lawns, Ginghams French and English Merinoes, plain and doted Tarltons, Lace Veils, black silk Lace linen, cotton and mull Edging, belt ribbons, a few pieces of Canton Crape, &c., all of which will be disposed of as cheap as they can be purchased at any other establishment in this city. MOSES KOCH.

Erie, April 19, 1851.

SPRING TRADE!

T. H. FULLERTON has in store and is manufacturing a great variety of boots and shoes, which are offered at wholesale and retail at the lowest market rates. The following embraces a part of the variety:

Jenny Lind Shoe,		Men's Congress Gaiters,	
" " Gaiters,	"	Oxford Ties,	"
Ladies Congress Gaiters,	"	Calfskin Boots,	"
" Polka "	"	Morocco "	"
" colored "	"	" Brogans,	"
" Kid Buskins,	"	Calf "	"
" " Slips,	"	Kip "	"
" " Bootees,	"	Thick "	"
" White Kid Slips,	"	Kip Boots,	"
" " Satin "	"	Thick "	"
Misses Fancy Gaiters,	"	Boy's "	"
" Polka "	"	Kip "	"
" Kid Bootees,	"	Calf "	"
" " Slips,	"	" Brogans,	"
Children's Kid,	"	Morocco Brogans,	"
" Leather.		April 17.	

CARTER & BROTHER,
No. 6, Reed House.

HAVE on hand a very extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, so that they are enabled to fill the orders of Physicians of whatever school, or no school, with every article in their line, and of such quality as to enable the intelligent physician to calculate their action with reasonable certainty. Their terms are such as cannot fail to suit all reasonable persons.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—We wish to buy any quantity of Iron wrought from Scraps, delivered at our store, and will pay in goods at cash prices. COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & Co.
April 19, 1851.

TO THOSE BUILDING.—If you wish to see a large and cheap assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Window Springs, Cupboard Catches, Wardrobe Hooks, Foot Scrapers, Brads, Finishing and Floor Nails, &c., call at No. 2, Reed House.

Erie, May 24. RUFUS REED.

CARPETS! CARPETS!—The subscribers have just received from New York a beautiful lot of carpets, which will be sold very low for cash or ready pay.

COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & CO.

Engraving on Wood.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line, Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.,

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.
Fredonia, July 27, 1-49. M. S. PETTIT.

Spring Styles Wall paper.

THE subscribers have just received, by Express, direct from the manufactors, the largest and cheapest assortment of Paper Hanging ever brought to this city, which they are prepared to sell as prices that no one will go away dissatisfied.

Erie, April 24.—n30. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Saddles and Harness.

THE subscriber would respectfully say to his friends and to the community that he is manufacturing and now offers for sale a general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and Trunks together with all other articles in his line of business, which shall be well made and warranted, and sold on reasonable terms, for ready pay; he would also say, that he will Trim Carriages and Buggies in neat and fashionable style; he will also attend to Upholstering Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, making mattrasses &c. You will find him located on State street between Seventh and Eighth streets, in the shop recently occupied by I. Ebersole.

Erie, April 12, 1-50.—3m48 JOHN. B. FLUKE.

VESTINGS.—Plain, Plaid, Striped and figured Silk Vestings Satin do—White figured and Buff Cassimeres and Marseilles Vestings at SMITH JACKSON'S.
Erie, May 24, 1851. 2

TOBACCONISTS.

GILMAN & CO., would inform the public that they have commenced the manufacture of Spanish Cigars of all kinds, at wholesale and retail. Also, *Snuff and Tobacco of all kind* continually on hand. Grocers and dealers in general, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, west side State Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.—Erie, April 26, 1851. 50

SPRING MILLINERY!

Mrs. E. Curtis

HAS returned from New York with the latest style of Spring Bonnets, and a full assortment of Millinery Goods, consisting of Straw and Silk Bonnetts, Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Children's Bonnets, Boy's Hats, &c. Gloves, Hosiery, Fans, Collars, Combs, Dress Trimmings, Mantillas, &c.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and pressed in the latest styles.

☞Milliners furnished with goods at reduced prices.☜

Erie, April 19 1851.

GOOD NEWS!

RAILROAD and Plank Road matters equitably settled, enabling all to arrive at the Depot, No. 3, Perry Block, where the subscribers are just receiving a general and well selected stock of reasonable goods, embracing the varieties usually kept in Dry Good Stores, which are opened at prices that cannot fail to please. Particular hereafter. Please call and examine quality and prices. No charge for exhibiting goods.

April 19. ARBUCKLE & KEPLER

NEW GOODS.

No. 5 Cheap Side, On Hand.

THE Subscribers are now receiving daily by Express and Canal a large and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of,

Dry Goods,	Groceries,
Hardware,	Crockery,
Paper Hanging,	Iron, Nails, &c.

And a great assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools, all of which have been purchased for CASH and will be sold at a small advance. GEO. SELDEN & SON,
Erie, May 3, 1851. 51

New Goods, New Goods.

JUST arrived, per express this morning, a beautiful assortment of Printed Lawns, Berage de Lanes, Poplins, Ginghams, Jenny Lind Prints &c. The ladies will please drop in and examine goods and prices—nothing charged for showing goods.

May 3d, 1851. COMPTON, HAVERSTICK & CO.

☞ At a meeting of the Erie County Mutual Insurance Company held at the Treasurer's office, on the 30th ult., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. M. Tibbals,	A. W. Brewster,
S. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
J. C. Marshall,	William Healy,
J. H. Fullerton,	H. Haynes,
Harley Sherman,	George Selden,
J. D. Clark,	N. W. Russell.

On motion Smith Jackson was chosen President, J. H. Williams, Treasurer, R. J. Sibley, Secretary.

The Office of the Company, is now removed to the Register and Recorder's office. REUBEN J. SIBLEY, Sec'ty.
Erie, May 10, 1851. 3t34

National Series of Standard School Books.

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.
ACADEMIC COURSE.

First Lessons in Arithmetic, School Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Bourdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Surveying, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, &c.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy,
do. First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,
do. *School Compendium of Nat. Philosophy,*
Clark's Elements of Drawing,
Page's elements of Geology,
Hamilton's Elements of Physiology,
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,
Mitchener's Astronomy and Globes.

HISTORIES.

Reed's School History of the United States and Historical Charts,
do. Universal History and Tables of Time, and Historic Guide.

Science of the English Language

Clark's New English Grammar,
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,
Watts Improvement of the mind,

ELECTIONARY WORKS

Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues, Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, Britton and Sherwood's School Song and Hymn Book.

Fulton and Eastman's System of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, with chirographic Charts and Key.

☞ The above list of books have been prepared with particular reference to the educational improvement of our country. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to examine these works in reference to their merits and their special adaptation to the public schools and higher Universities of our country. For sale wholesale and retail, by

O. D. SPAFFORD.
May 21.—3 Agent for A. S. Barnes, & Co.

DR. P. HALL'S

CELEBRATED COUGH REMEDY!

A Safe, Pleasant, Speedy & Effectual Cure

For Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and Hooping Cough.

This Medicine has been in use only a few years, and during that short period, it is believed to have effected more radical and important cures of Pulmonary disease than any other Medical preparation either in ancient or modern times. It is but justice to state that

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION,

or the number of deaths from that terrible disease, have greatly diminished in all places where this Valuable medicine has been generally used. Thousands of people who have been severely afflicted with diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and were for a time fearful of the most dangerous results, now live to the enjoyment of the most perfect health, and I cheerfully recommend

This Important Remedy

as a Speedy Cure for those common yet Dangerous pulmonary diseases. Thousands of Certificates of cures by this Medicine might be produced, many of which are truly

WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING.

But their words are true and cannot be doubted. Any certificate signed so numerously and by men of well-known Truth and Integrity of Character, should be sufficient to convince the most incredulous, that this Medicine is deserving of Great Confidence and worthy of Use wherever required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy, and have found it an effectual and speedy remedy for the diseases it is recommended for, and fully worthy of the recommendations in its favor.

John Galbraith	John W Hays	Peter E Burton
Wilson King	John C. Tracy	Benjamin Grant
John Hughes	Tho's Hughes	Wm F Randernecht
M Goodwin	John R Cochran	G A Bennett
Tho's Moorhead jr	John M Warren	J W Dean,
Tho's McKee	James D Dunlap	E A Bennett
Charles W Kelso	D Stark	Lucas A Hall
Rowell Cochran	M Myer	D. L. Gordon
J R Dunham	H P Schaffley	L Warren
H O Root	John S Brown	E P Ensign
H D Miner	Foster Bell	Wm M Gallagher
A Sherwood	Joseph Deemer jr	J Salisbury
	R Baldwin	

This remedy is put in bottles of different sizes, which enables the poor as well as the rich to share its efficacy in restoring to all the blessings of health.

For sale wholesale and retail by P. Hall at his Drug Store, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie. Also for sale by R. C. Town & Co., North East and Waterford; Smith & Hendrix, Waterford; James H. Campbell, Edinboro; William H. Townsend, Springfield. James A. White, Girard; Joseph Gensheper, Fairview, and by Agents generally throughout the country. 1y3

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuation of the patronage hitherto extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I am found to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Having now on hand the best COOK STOVE in the state, (the Eagle Hot-Air) which needs no puffing and will show for itself. I will warrant it to any one wishing to purchase. Also, 300 dozen Milk Pans, of all sizes, cheap Vats and Boilers, Strainers, Tinner Pails, Canal Boat Lamps and pumps, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots and Boilers, Lanters, washbowls, cake pans, pails, blowhorns, dippers, skimmers, tenkettles; boilers, steamers, buckets, oil cans, lampfillers, pepaus, tumbler drainers, spittoons, trunks, dish pans pint, quart, gallon and half gallon measures, funnels, graters, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake boxes, trunks, deed boxes, spittoons, tea and coffee canisters, fruit dishes, dust pans, lard and oil lamps, candle sticks, flower boxes, toy cups and pails, rattle boxes, whistles, applebutter kettles, brass kettles, stove pipes and elbows, &c.

Spouting and Gutters promptly attended to. All kind of steam work made and repaired at the shortest notice.

WANTED.—About forty thousand lbs of old Copper, Brass and Pewter will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Merchants and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Brown's Hotel,

Erie, March 13, 1851.—49 N. MURPHY.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 8th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all time ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, still believing, as he expressed himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 13 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Eagle Corn Plows.

WE have made arrangements for making and vending the much approved Double Mould Board Corn Plows, patented by Rich, of Troy, N. Y. They are warranted to please. Also, single mould board, with Cast or Wooden beams, as may be desired, for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry.

Erie, May 31. [3] SENNETT & Co.

MORE NEW GOODS.—We have made arrangements by which we shall receive weekly the latest styles from the city. Persons wishing the latest styles will do well to call at No. 1, Wright's Block. LAIRD & RUST.

H. P. STOCKTON,

(Successors to William N. Lewis, & Co.,)

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and gentleman of Erie, and People generally, that he has opened a choice stock of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Jewelry, Silver Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, etc., etc., (north of the Court House, one door west of State street,) which he will be pleased to exhibit and will sell at prices most reasonable. A call is respectfully solicited.

Erie May 24.

BONNET ribbons and Artificial Flowers, a full assortment at April 19. FULLERTON'S.

VACCINE VIRUS—Warranted fresh and pure at May 24. J. H. BURTON & Co's.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Consumption, Inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and Lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston Bee,

The Editor said, Dec. 22.

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters, for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia; Chronic and Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint by the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Scott's Weekly, one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug. 25:

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*, manufactured by Dr Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of nervous weakness. As such in this case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then